

10/630,806

AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,  
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,  
SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,  
SN, TD, TG

BR 2004012625 A 20060926 BR 2004-12625 20040730 <--  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 2000-2324677 A 20001026  
WO 2001-CA1508 W 20011026  
US 2003-630806 A 20030731 <--  
WO 2004-CA1430 W 20040730

ED Entered STN: 03 May 2002  
AB There is provided an agrochem. formulation aid composition for preparing bioactive and sprayable agrochems., wherein various components for the composition were selected from mineral oil paraffinic distillate and/or aromatic hydrocarbon distillate; 2N-octanol; oleyl-cetyl alc.; polyoxyethylene (2) oleylether ; polyoxyethylene (8) nonylphenolethin and/or ethoxylated tallow amine blend; sodium lauryl sulfate; fatty alc. alkoxylate; terpenes, diammonium phosphate; tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetracetate; cab-o-sil; fatty acid Me ester; (C18) free fatty acid blend; N-butanol; and Me alc. Also provided are methods of preparing the formulation aid composition on site by mixing various components and methods of preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochem. systems using the formulation aid and non-formulated or formulated agrochems. Also provided are uses of the formulation aid in preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochem. systems for controlling pests.  
IC ICM A01N025-30  
ICS A01N025-02  
CC 5-5 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)  
ST pesticide formulation adjuvant  
IT Fatty acids, uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(C18; agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)  
IT Fatty acids, uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(Me esters; agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)  
IT Agrochemical formulations  
(adjuvants; agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)  
IT Dispersing agents  
Emulsifying agents  
Penetrating agents  
Surfactants  
(agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)  
IT Fertilizers  
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)  
IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, uses  
Paraffin oils  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)  
IT Sprays  
(agrochem.; aid composition for preparation of)  
IT Petroleum products  
(distillates; agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)  
IT Fungicides  
Herbicides  
Insecticides  
Rodenticides  
(formulation aid composition for)  
IT Agrochemical formulations  
(sprays; aid composition for preparation of)  
IT Amines, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (tallow alkyl, ethoxylated; agrochem. pesticides formulation aid  
 composition  
 containing)

IT 6484-52-2, Ammonium nitrate, biological studies 7664-41-7, Ammonia,  
 biological studies 7783-20-2, Ammonium sulfate, biological studies  
 7783-28-0, Diammonium phosphate;  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT 64-02-8 67-56-1, Methyl alcohol, uses 71-36-3, N-Butanol;, uses  
 123-96-6, 2-Octanol 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, uses 7631-86-9,  
 Silica, uses 8014-52-6 9004-98-2 9016-45-9, Renex 688 73468-21-0,  
 Atplus 300F 128088-09-5, Plurafac LF 700  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT 94-75-7, 2,4-D, biological studies 1071-83-6, Glyphosate 1918-00-9,  
 Dicamba 38641-94-0, Roundup Ultra  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (formulation aid composition for)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=&gt; d que 12

L2 2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS

=&gt; d iall code 12 1-2

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-162755 [17] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-519162  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-052498 [17]  
 TITLE: Agrochemical composition for enhancing bioactivity of  
 agrochemicals comprises preset amounts of monocarbamide  
 dihydrogen sulfate and blend comprising phosphate ester  
 blend, tallow amine ethoxylate and water  
 DERWENT CLASS: A25; A97; C03  
 INVENTOR: BROWN W G; STEWART J F  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ADJU-N) ADJUVANTS PLUS INC  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 106

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005011380	A1	20050210	(200517)*	EN	44[0]	
BR 2004012625	A	20060926	(200665)	PT		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005011380	A1	WO 2004-CA1430	20040730
BR 2004012625	A	BR 2004-12625	20040730
BR 2004012625	A	WO 2004-CA1430	20040730

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
BR 2004012625	A Based on	WO 2005011380 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-630806 20030731

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A01N047-28  
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0057-00 [I,C];  
 A01N0057-20 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2005011380 A1 UPAB: 20050708

NOVELTY - An agrochemical composition comprises monocarbamide dihydrogen sulfate (in weight parts) (1-99) and blend (50-1). The blend comprises phosphate ester blend (in weight%) (1-99), tallow amine ethoxylate (99-1), fatty acid methyl ester (0-25), free fatty acid blend (0-5), linear alcohol blend (0-10), oleyl-cetyl alcohol (0-1), polyethylene glycol (0-10) and water (remaining quantity).

USE - For enhancing the bioactivity of agrochemicals.

ADVANTAGE - The agrochemical formulation aid composition effectively improves the sprayability and bioactivity of agrochemicals. The composition is non-

toxic and odorless and can be applied at lower vapor pressure.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A05-H03A3; A12-W04; C04-B01C1; C04-C03C; C10-A12C;  
C10-E04; C14-S09

AN 2005-162755 [17] WPIX

DC A25; A97; C03

IC ICM A01N047-28

IPCR A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0057-00 [I,C]; A01N0057-20 [I,A]

MC CPI: A05-H03A3; A12-W04; C04-B01C1; C04-C03C; C10-A12C; C10-E04; C14-S09

PLE UPA 20050708

[1.1] 2004 G1558 D01 D23 D22 D31 D42 D50 D73 D82 F47 DCN: R00351 DCR:  
444; H0000; P0055; P8004 P0975 P0964 D01 D10 D11 D50 D82 F34;

[1.2] 2004 ND01; Q9999 Q6702-R;

CMC UPB 20050708

DRN: 0304-U 0943-U 2044-U

DCR: 11004-U 130124-U 14-U 900-U

M1 \*06\* H4 H402 H482 H5 H589 H8 M280 M312 M323 M332 M342 M383 M393 M416  
M423 M430 M510 M520 M530 M540 M620 M782 P862 M905 M904 M910

DCN: R02044-K R02044-M

DCR: 900-K 900-M 900-U

M1 \*07\* M423 M430 M782 P862 M905

DCN: RA29MQ-K RA29MQ-M

DCR: 309501-K 309501-M

M2 \*01\* C101 C106 C107 C108 C316 C520 C540 C730 C800 C801 C802 M411 M430  
M782 P862 M905 M904

DCN: R17987-K R17987-M

DCR: 189754-K 189754-M

M2 \*02\* H4 H401 H481 H8 M210 M214 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M430 M620  
M782 P862 M905 M904 M910

DCN: R00304-K R00304-M

DCR: 130124-U 14-K 14-M 14-U

M2 \*03\* H4 H401 H481 H8 M220 M222 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M430 M620  
M782 P862 M905 M904 M910

DCN: R00943-K R00943-M

DCR: 11004-K 11004-M 11004-U

M2 \*04\* H714 H721 H731 J0 J011 J2 J271 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215  
M216 M220 M221 M222 M223 M224 M225 M226 M231 M232 M233 M262 M272

M281 M320 M416 M430 M620 M782 P862 M905 M904

MCN: 0150-33801-K 0150-33801-M

M2 \*05\* G010 G020 G021 G030 G040 G050 G100 G221 G553 G563 H4 H401 H441  
H461 H481 H713 H716 H721 H731 H8 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215

M216 M220 M221 M222 M223 M224 M225 M226 M231 M232 M233 M272 M280

M281 M320 M414 M415 M416 M430 M510 M520 M530 M531 M540 M541 M620

M782 P862 M905 M904

MCN: 0150-33802-K 0150-33802-M

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-519162 [55] WPIX

CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-162755

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-146829 [55]

TITLE: Agricultural formulation aid composition for preparing  
bioactive and sprayable agrochemicals comprising  
adjuvant, dispersant, emulsifier, penetrant, surfactant,  
distillate, water conditioner and fertilizer

DERWENT CLASS: A97; C04; C07

INVENTOR: BROWN W; BROWN W G; REINARTZ H; REINARTZ H J; STEWART J;  
STEWART J F; BROWN G; REINARTZ J E I P O; STEWART F

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ADJU-N) ADJUVANTS PLUS INC; (BROW-I) BROWN W G; (REIN-I)  
REINARTZ H J; (STEW-I) STEWART J F

COUNTRY COUNT: 97



## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2002034047	A1	20020502	(200255) *	EN	41 [0]	
CA 2324677	A1	20020426	(200255)	EN		
AU 2002013707	A	20020506	(200257)	EN		
EP 1330159	A1	20030730	(200350)	EN		
JP 2004511571	W	20040415	(200426)	JA	67	A01N025-06
US 20040077501	A1	20040422	(200428)	EN		
CN 1482859	A	20040317	(200437)	ZH		
BR 2001015184	A	20040622	(200442)	PT		
US 20040132622	A1	20040708	(200445)	EN		
NZ 525703	A	20050225	(200519)	EN		
US 6936572	B2	20050830	(200557)	EN		
MX 2003003648	A1	20050201	(200564)	ES		
EP 1330159	B1	20060222	(200615)	EN		
DE 60117403	E	20060427	(200629)	DE		
ES 2259336	T3	20061001	(200668)	ES		
DE 60117403	T2	20061123	(200678)	DE		
MX 240084	B	20060906	(200706)	ES		A01N025-02

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002034047	A1	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
CA 2324677	A1	CA 2000-2324677	20001026
BR 2001015184	A	BR 2001-15184	20011026
CN 1482859	A	CN 2001-821173	20011026
DE 60117403	E	DE 2001-617403	20011026
DE 60117403	T2	DE 2001-617403	20011026
EP 1330159	A1	EP 2001-982006	20011026
EP 1330159	B1	EP 2001-982006	20011026
DE 60117403	E	EP 2001-982006	20011026
ES 2259336	T3	EP 2001-982006	20011026
DE 60117403	T2	EP 2001-982006	20011026
NZ 525703	A	NZ 2001-525703	20011026
EP 1330159	A1	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
JP 2004511571	W	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
BR 2001015184	A	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
US 20040132622	A1	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
NZ 525703	A	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
US 6936572	B2	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
MX 2003003648	A1	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
EP 1330159	B1	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
DE 60117403	E	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
DE 60117403	T2	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
AU 2002013707	A	AU 2002-13707	20011026
JP 2004511571	W	JP 2002-537113	20011026
MX 2003003648	A1	MX 2003-3648	20030425
US 20040077501	A1	<b>US 2003-630806 20030731</b>	
US 20040132622	A1	US 2004-415294	20040225
US 6936572	B2	US 2004-415294	20040225
MX 240084	B	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
MX 240084	B	MX 2003-3648	20030425

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
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DE 60117403	E	Based on	EP 1330159	A
ES 2259336	T3	Based on	EP 1330159	A
DE 60117403	T2	Based on	EP 1330159	A
AU 2002013707	A	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
EP 1330159	A1	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
JP 2004511571	W	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
BR 2001015184	A	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
NZ 525703	A	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
US 6936572	B2	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
MX 2003003648	A1	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
EP 1330159	B1	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
DE 60117403	E	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
DE 60117403	T2	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
MX 240084	B	Based on	WO 2002034047	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CA 2000-2324677 20001026

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A01N025-06; A01N025-30; A01N025-02  
 SECONDARY: A01N025-00; A01N037-40; A01N057-20  
 IPC ORIGINAL: A01N0025-02 [I,C]; A01N0025-02 [I,A]; A01N0025-02 [I,A];  
 A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,A]  
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0025-00 [I,A]; A01N0025-00 [I,C]; A01N0025-04 [I,A];  
 A01N0025-04 [I,C]; A01N0025-06 [I,A]; A01N0025-06 [I,C];  
 A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0037-36 [I,C];  
 A01N0037-40 [I,A]; A01N0039-00 [I,C]; A01N0039-04 [I,A];  
 A01N0057-00 [I,C]; A01N0057-20 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2002034047 A1 UPAB: 20060120

NOVELTY - An agrochemical formulation aid composition (A) comprises adjuvant, dispersant, emulsifier, penetrant, surfactant, distillate, water conditioner and fertilizer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(a) an agrochemical system comprising an agrochemical (B) dispersed in (A);

(b) preparation of (A); and

(c) use of (A) in preparing a bioactive and sprayable form of a pesticide.

ACTIVITY - Pesticidal.

Water was placed in a spray tank, a formulation aid (0.5 per 100 - 150 liters/ha water volumes) and glyphosate technical acid (0.225 per hectare) were added. Mixing was continued and more water was added to the tank. Weed control was observed by applying the ready to use herbicide and formulation aid mixture by spraying to 10 fields infected with various weeds. The results showed that 100% weed control was obtained 21 days after treatment and no weed control was observed when formulation was replaced with water.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - For preparing bioactive and sprayable agrochemicals (claimed) for controlling pests.

ADVANTAGE - The composition measures quantities reasonably and accurately, is a free flowing material that disperses completely and rapidly in water, improves the uptake and performance of pre-formulated agrochemicals, is non-toxic and odorless, easy to store and requires simple equipment for measuring quantities reasonably accurately, has reduced energy requirements, has reduced environmentally toxic by-products and can be applied at lower vapor pressure.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A10-E08A; A12-W12C; C04-B01C3; C04-C03C; C05-B01G;  
 C05-B02A2; C05-B02C; C05-C01; C10-A09A; C10-B01B;  
 C10-C03; C10-E04; C12-M09; C14-A04; C14-A06; C14-B01;  
 C14-B04B; C14-B09; C14-T; C14-V01

AN 2002-519162 [55] WPIX  
 DC A97; C04; C07  
 IC ICM A01N025-06; A01N025-30; A01N025-02  
 ICS A01N025-00; A01N037-40; A01N057-20  
 IPCI A01N0025-02 [I,C]; A01N0025-02 [I,A]; A01N0025-02 [I,A]; A01N0025-30  
 [I,C]; A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,A]  
 IPCR A01N0025-00 [I,A]; A01N0025-00 [I,C]; A01N0025-04 [I,A]; A01N0025-04  
 [I,C]; A01N0025-06 [I,A]; A01N0025-06 [I,C]; A01N0025-30 [I,A];  
 A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0037-36 [I,C]; A01N0037-40 [I,A]; A01N0039-00  
 [I,C]; A01N0039-04 [I,A]; A01N0057-00 [I,C]; A01N0057-20 [I,A]  
 MC CPI: A10-E08A; A12-W12C; C04-B01C3; C04-C03C; C05-B01G; C05-B02A2;  
 C05-B02C; C05-C01; C10-A09A; C10-B01B; C10-C03; C10-E04; C12-M09;  
 C14-A04; C14-A06; C14-B01; C14-B04B; C14-B09; C14-T; C14-V01  
 PLE UPA 20060120  
 [1.1] 018 G1558 D01 D23 D22 D31 D42 D50 D73 D82 F47 DCN: R00351 DCR:  
 444; P0975-R P0964 F34 D01 D10; P8004 P0975 P0964 D01 D10 D11  
 D50 D82 F34; P0055; H0000; H0011-R; M9999 M2153-R; M9999 M2200;  
 [1.2] 018 ND01; ND06; Q9999 Q9110; Q9999 Q8593; Q9999 Q6746 Q6702;  
 B9999 B3521-R B3510 B3372; B9999 B4499 B4466; B9999 B4488 B4466;  
 CMC UPB 20060120  
 DRN: 0195-U 0304-U 0613-U 0943-U 1581-U 1648-U 1694-U 1713-U 1786-U 1787-U  
 2069-U 2072-U  
 DCR: 107016-U 107333-U 11004-U 12-U 129395-U 129933-U 130124-U 130844-U  
 130946-U 131585-U 132742-U 132763-U 133268-U 14-U 3330-U 4238-U  
 5021-U 591-U 657-U 7584-U 79634-U 86014-U 87324-U 92936-U 93951-U  
 93961-U 93962-U  
 M1 \*01\* M423 M431 M782 M905  
 DCN: RA0218-E RA0218-K RA0218-M  
 DCR: 103242-E 103242-K 103242-M  
 M1 \*02\* M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215 M216 M220 M221 M222 M223 M224 M225  
 M226 M231 M232 M233 M320 M416 M423 M431 M610 M620 M782 M905  
 DCN: RA00NG-E RA00NG-K RA00NG-M  
 DCR: 103243-E 103243-K 103243-M  
 M1 \*03\* M423 M431 M782 M905  
 DCN: RA063A-E RA063A-K RA063A-M  
 DCR: 184622-E 184622-K 184622-M 581860-E 581860-K 581860-M  
 M1 \*04\* M423 M431 M782 M905  
 DCN: RA00I9-E RA00I9-K RA00I9-M  
 DCR: 184613-E 184613-K 184613-M  
 M1 \*05\* M423 M431 M782 M905  
 DCN: RA01IK-E RA01IK-K RA01IK-M  
 DCR: 184599-E 184599-K 184599-M  
 M2 \*06\* H4 H401 H481 H8 M220 M222 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M431 M620  
 M782 M905 M904 M910  
 DCN: R00943-E R00943-K R00943-M  
 DCR: 11004-E 11004-K 11004-M 11004-U  
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 M905 M904 M910  
 DCN: R02069-E R02069-K R02069-M  
 DCR: 7584-E 7584-K 7584-M 7584-U  
 M2 \*08\* H4 H401 H481 H7 H721 H8 M225 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M431 M620  
 M782 M905 M904  
 DCN: R06786-E R06786-K R06786-M R18032-E R18032-K R18032-M  
 DCR: 6696-E 6696-K 6696-M  
 M2 \*09\* H4 H401 H481 H5 H582 H7 H721 H8 M225 M231 M272 M281 M312 M322  
 M332 M342 M383 M392 M416 M431 M782 M905 M904  
 DCN: R16931-E R16931-K R16931-M  
 DCR: 191377-E 191377-K 191377-M  
 M2 \*10\* G013 G100 H4 H401 H481 H5 H584 H8 M220 M223 M231 M240 M281 M312  
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M905 M904  
 DCN: R16658-E R16658-K R16658-M  
 DCR: 149402-E 149402-K 149402-M  
 M2 \*11\* A111 A960 C108 C710 K0 K4 K421 M225 M231 M272 M281 M320 M411  
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 DCN: R05327-E R05327-K R05327-M  
 DCR: 2117-E 2117-K 2117-M  
 M2 \*12\* A111 A960 H1 H103 H182 J0 J014 J1 J173 M280 M311 M312 M321 M323  
 M332 M342 M349 M381 M383 M391 M393 M411 M431 M510 M520 M530 M540  
 M620 M630 M782 M905 M904  
 DCN: R03804-E R03804-K R03804-M  
 DCR: 107333-U 129933-U 130946-U 131585-U 132742-U 133268-U  
 3330-U 4238-E 4238-K 4238-M 4238-U 5021-U 591-U 93951-U 93961-U  
 93962-U  
 M2 \*13\* B114 B702 B720 B831 C108 C800 C802 C803 C804 C805 C807 M411 M431  
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 DCN: R01694-E R01694-K R01694-M  
 DCR: 107016-E 107016-K 107016-M 107016-U  
 M2 \*14\* H4 H401 H481 H8 M210 M214 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M431 M620  
 M782 M905 M904 M910  
 DCN: R00304-E R00304-K R00304-M  
 DCR: 130124-U 14-E 14-K 14-M 14-U  
 M2 \*15\* B115 B701 B713 B720 B815 B831 C101 C108 C500 C802 C804 C807 M411  
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 DCN: R01787-K R01787-M  
 DCR: 129395-K 129395-M 129395-U  
 M2 \*16\* C500 C730 C800 C801 C802 C804 C806 C807 M411 M431 M782 P112  
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 DCN: R01713-K R01713-M  
 DCR: 12-K 12-M 12-U  
 M2 \*17\* C108 C316 C500 C540 C730 C801 C802 C804 M411 M431 M782 P112  
 M905 M904 M910  
 DCN: R01786-K R01786-M  
 DCR: 130844-U 87324-K 87324-M 87324-U  
 M2 \*18\* C108 C307 C500 C510 C730 C801 C802 C804 C807 M411 M431 M782 P112  
 M905 M904 M910  
 DCN: R01648-K R01648-M  
 DCR: 130844-U 657-K 657-M 657-U  
 M2 \*19\* B415 B701 B712 B720 B741 B815 B831 H1 H102 H181 J0 J011 J1 J171  
 M280 M311 M322 M342 M349 M361 M381 M391 M411 M431 M510 M520 M530  
 M540 M620 M782 P140 M905 M904 M910  
 DCN: R02072-K R02072-M R04486-K R04486-M  
 DCR: 132763-U 79634-K 79634-M 79634-U  
 M2 \*20\* G017 G100 H5 H541 H6 H602 H608 H642 H8 J0 J011 J1 J131 M210 M211  
 M272 M281 M320 M414 M431 M510 M520 M531 M540 M782 P140 M905  
 M904 M910  
 DCN: R01581-K R01581-M R13762-K R13762-M  
 DCR: 92936-K 92936-M 92936-U  
 M2 \*21\* G015 G100 H5 H541 H6 H602 H608 H642 H8 J0 J011 J1 J171 M280 M311  
 M321 M342 M349 M381 M391 M414 M431 M510 M520 M531 M540 M782 P140  
 M905 M904 M910  
 DCN: R00613-K R00613-M  
 DCR: 86014-K 86014-M 86014-U  
 M6 \*22\* P001 P002 P111 P112 P113 P140 P340 P341 P344 R111 R319 M905

=&gt; =&gt; d que 15

L5 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
SULFATE"/CN

=&gt; d ide 15

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

RN 21351-39-3 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Urea, sulfate (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1-Aminomethanamide dihydrogen tetraoxosulfate

CN AMADS

CN D 88

CN Enquik

CN Monocarbamide dihydrogen sulfate

CN Urea sulfate

CN Wilthin

MF C H4 N2 O . H2 O4 S

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT,  
CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, GMELIN\*, MSDS-OHS, PROMT, RTECS\*,  
TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

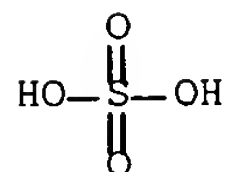
Other Sources: EINECS\*\*, NDSL\*\*, TSCA\*\*

(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

CM 1

CRN 7664-93-9

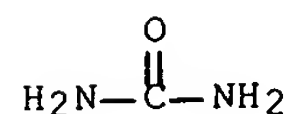
CMF H2 O4 S



CM 2

CRN 57-13-6

CMF C H4 N2 O



58 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
59 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> => d que 16

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED  
AND CARBOXYLATED"/CN

=> d ide 16

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

RN 61791-25-1 REGISTRY \*

\* Use of this CAS Registry Number alone as a search term in other STN files may  
result in incomplete search results. For additional information, enter HELP  
RN\* at an online arrow prompt (=>).

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated, carboxylated (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Tallow amine, ethoxylated and carboxylated

MF Unspecified

CI MAN, CTS

LC STN Files: CHEMLIST, RTECS\*, TOXCENTER

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL\*\*, TSCA\*\*

(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

=> => d que 18

L7 1297 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS

L8 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND ?AMINE?/CNS



=> => d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:27:00 ON 27 FEB 2007)

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:27:15 ON 27 FEB 2007  
E US2003-630806/APPS

L1 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:27:34 ON 27 FEB 2007  
1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS  
SAVE TEMP L1 PRY806HCAAPP/A

L2 FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:27:58 ON 27 FEB 2007  
2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS  
SAVE TEMP L2 PRY806WPIAPP/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:28:17 ON 27 FEB 2007  
D QUE L1

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:28:37 ON 27 FEB 2007  
D IBIB ED AB IND L1

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:28:37 ON 27 FEB 2007  
D QUE  
D QUE L2

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:30:27 ON 27 FEB 2007  
D IALL CODE L2 1-2

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:30:31 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:31:29 ON 27 FEB 2007

L3 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:31:33 ON 27 FEB 2007  
TRA PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 19 TERMS

L4 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:31:35 ON 27 FEB 2007  
19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3  
SAVE TEMP L4 PRY806REGAPP/A  
D SCAN

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:32:07 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'ZREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:49:19 ON 27 FEB 2007  
E MONOCARBAMIDE/CN

L5 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:50:06 ON 27 FEB 2007  
1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN  
SAVE TEMP L5 PRY806REGMDS/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:50:36 ON 27 FEB 2007  
D QUE L5

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:50:49 ON 27 FEB 2007  
D IDE L5

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:50:49 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'ZREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:51:28 ON 27 FEB 2007

E TALLOW/CN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:52:31 ON 27 FEB 2007

L6           1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED AND CARBOXYLATED  
               "/CN  
               SAVE TEMP L6 PRY806REGTAL/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:53:04 ON 27 FEB 2007

D QUE L6

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:53:22 ON 27 FEB 2007

D IDE L6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:53:22 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:54:19 ON 27 FEB 2007

L7           1297 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS  
 L8           419 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND ?AMINE?/CNS  
               SAVE TEMP L8 PRY806TALCN/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:55:25 ON 27 FEB 2007

D QUE L8

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:56:58 ON 27 FEB 2007

L9           3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND P/ELS  
               D SCAN  
               SAVE TEMP L9 PRY806CLMPHO/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:57:43 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:00:18 ON 27 FEB 2007

E A01N047-28/IPC  
 E E75+ALL  
 E A01N0025-30/IPC  
 E E100+ALL  
 E A01N0057-00/IPC  
 E E119+ALL

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:03:32 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:18:12 ON 27 FEB 2007

E A01N0037-00/IPC  
 E E155+ALL  
 E A01N0039-00/IPC  
 E E199+ALL

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:19:56 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE HOME

FILE ZCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Feb 2007 VOL 146 ISS 10  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Feb 2007 (20070226/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

#### FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Feb 2007 VOL 146 ISS 10  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Feb 2007 (20070226/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

#### FILE WPIX

FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 FEB 2007 <20070226/UP>  
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200713 <200713/DW>  
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> YOU ARE IN THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX <<<

>>> IPC Reform reclassification data for the backfile is being loaded into the database during January 2007.  
There will not be any update date (UP) written for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC. <<<

FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,  
PLEASE VISIT:  
[http://www.stn-international.de/training\\_center/patents/stn\\_guide.pdf](http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf)

FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE  
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE  
[http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc\\_reform.html](http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html) and  
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf>

>>> FOR DETAILS ON THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX  
PLEASE SEE  
[http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi\\_r.html](http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html) <<<

>>> New and revised Manual Codes went live in Derwent World Patents Index

To view the lists of new, revised and retired codes for both CPI and EPI, please go to:

[<<<http://scientific.thomson.com/dwpi-manualcoderevision](http://scientific.thomson.com/dwpi-manualcoderevision)

FILE STNGUIDE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Feb 23, 2007 (20070223/UP).

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 26 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923293-79-2

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 26 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923293-79-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

FILE ZREGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 26 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923293-79-2

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 26 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923293-79-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

=&gt; =&gt; d que stat 1111

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
 SULFATE"/CN  
 L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED  
 AND CARBOXYLATED"/CN  
 L8 ( 1297) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS  
 L9 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS  
 L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY  
 <2004 OR REVIEW/DT  
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB  
 AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON  
 OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?  
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE  
 NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?  
 L23 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?  
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?  
 L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?  
 L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?  
 L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR  
 FUNGUS  
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID?  
 OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT?  
 OR ANTIRODENT?  
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH  
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E  
 NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?  
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38  
 L41 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "AGROCHEMICAL FORMULATIONS"+PFT,OLD,  
 NEW,NT/CT  
 L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "DISPERSING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/C  
 T  
 L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "EMULSIFYING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/  
 CT  
 L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PENETRATING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/  
 CT  
 L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANTS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FERTILIZERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SPRAYS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FUNGICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HERBICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON RODENTICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L52 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "GROWTH REGULATORS, PLANT"+PFT,OLD,N  
 EW,NT/CT  
 L58 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A01N?/IPC  
 L63 3027 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(2A)L22)  
 L64 3756 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)  
 L65 3780 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L23 OR (L63 OR L64)  
 L66 102 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) AGR/RL  
 L67 726 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) ((L33 OR L34 OR L35  
 OR L36) OR L40 OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR  
 L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))  
 L68 1031 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35  
 OR L36) OR L40 OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR  
 L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))  
 L69 1041 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L66 OR L67 OR L68)  
 L75 83 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L58  
 L76 1049 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 OR L75

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS  
 L83 550 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
 L108 1543 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 OR L83  
 L109 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND (L7 OR L9 OR L25)  
 L111 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L109 AND L19

=> d his l136

(FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:57:58 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L136 15 S L134 NOT L135

=> d que stat l136

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
 SULFATE"/CN  
 L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED  
 AND CARBOXYLATED"/CN  
 L8 ( 1297) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS  
 L9 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS  
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU  
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU  
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU  
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)  
 )/CS, SO, PA  
 L20 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004  
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB  
 AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON  
 OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?  
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYROGE  
 NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?  
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?  
 L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH?  
 OR TRIPHOSPH?  
 L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?  
 L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?  
 L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR  
 FUNGUS  
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID?  
 OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT?  
 OR ANTIRODENT?  
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH  
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E  
 NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?  
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38  
 L41 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "AGROCHEMICAL FORMULATIONS"+PFT, OLD,  
 NEW, NT/CT  
 L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "DISPERSING AGENTS"+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/C  
 T  
 L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "EMULSIFYING AGENTS"+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/  
 CT  
 L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PENETRATING AGENTS"+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/  
 CT  
 L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANTS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FERTILIZERS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SPRAYS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FUNGICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HERBICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON RODENTICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L52 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "GROWTH REGULATORS, PLANT"+PFT, OLD, N



EW,NT/CT

L58 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A01N?/IPC

L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS

L112 50 SEA L6

L113 1324 SEA L82/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB

L114 131695 SEA L62/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB OR L113

L115 72 SEA L7 OR L9

L116 29859 SEA L25/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB

L117 8664 SEA (L112 OR L113 OR L114) AND (L115 OR L116)

L118 7954 SEA L117 AND L20

L119 1321 SEA L82

L120 36 SEA L118 AND (L112 OR L119)

L121 33 SEA L120 AND L31/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB

L122 36 SEA L120 OR L121

L123 23 SEA L122 AND ((L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47  
OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52) OR L58)

L124 17 SEA L122 AND (L33/IT,CT OR L34/IT,CT OR L35/IT,CT OR L36/IT,CT  
OR L40/IT,CT)

L125 36 SEA (L112 OR L113) AND L118

L126 36 SEA (L120 OR L121 OR L122 OR L123 OR L124 OR L125)

L127 14 SEA L126 AND L58

L129 17 SEA L126 AND (L33/IT,CT OR L34/IT,CT OR L35/IT,CT OR L36/CT,IT  
OR L40/CT,IT)

L131 17 SEA L126 AND (L41 OR L46 OR (L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51) OR L52)

L132 17 SEA L127 OR L129 OR L131

L133 1 SEA L132 AND LOTTERY/TI

L134 16 SEA L132 NOT L133

L135 4 SEA L118 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

L136 15 SEA L134 NOT L135

=> d que 1160

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
SULFATE"/CN

L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU

L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU

L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU

L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)  
) /CS,SO,PA

L20 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004

L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?

L26 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?AMINE? OR ?AMINAT? OR ?AMINO?

L27 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L25(4A)L26

L30 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ETHOXY?

L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH?  
OR TRIPHOSPH?

L32 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ESTERIF? OR MONOESTER? OR D  
IESTER? OR TRIESTER?

L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?

L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?

L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR  
FUNGUS

L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID?  
OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT?  
OR ANTIRODENT?

L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH

L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E  
NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?

L39 321151 SEA FILE=ZCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37(5A)L38  
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38  
 L58 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A01N?/IPC  
 L80 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L31(4A)L32  
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS  
 L137 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (P002 OR P111 OR P112 OR P140 OR P34  
 0 OR P341 OR P344)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6  
 L138 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON P862/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6  
 L140 14 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON R17987/DCN  
 L141 14 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON 189754/DCR,DCRE,KW  
 L142 61 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
 L145 67 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L140 OR L141 OR L142)  
 L146 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR  
 L17)  
 L147 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ADJUV? OR ?ADDITIV? OR ?MODIFIER? O  
 R ?FILLER?  
 L148 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SYNERG?  
 L149 2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L25  
 L150 4 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L80  
 L151 24 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L31  
 L152 58 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L20  
 L153 21 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND (L149 OR L150 OR L151)  
 L154 2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L138  
 L155 6 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L137  
 L156 8 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L58  
 L157 27 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L153 OR L154 OR L155 OR L156)  
 L158 26 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L157 NOT L146  
 L159 25 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L158 AND (L25 OR L27 OR (L30 OR  
 L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR L39 OR  
 L40) OR L147 OR L148)  
 L160 26 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L158 OR L159

=> d his 1175

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, AGRICOLA, DRUGU, BIOTECHNO' ENTERED  
 AT 13:24:35 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L175 31 S L173-L174

=> d que stat 1175

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
 SULFATE"/CN  
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU  
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU  
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU  
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)  
 )/CS,SO,PA  
 L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY  
 <2004 OR REVIEW/DT  
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB  
 AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON  
 OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?  
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE  
 NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?  
 L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH?  
 OR TRIPHOSPH?  
 L32 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ESTERIF? OR MONOESTER? OR D  
 IESTER? OR TRIESTER?  
 L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?  
 L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?

L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR FUNGUS  
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID? OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT? OR ANTIRODENT?  
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH  
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?  
 L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)  
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS  
 L147 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ADJUV? OR ?ADDITIV? OR ?MODIFIER? OR ?FILLER?  
 L148 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SYNERG?  
 L163 296 SEA L82  
 L164 6001 SEA L62 OR L163 OR L6  
 L166 1266 SEA L164 AND L31  
 L167 1 SEA L164 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)  
 L168 40 SEA L166 AND (L147 OR L148)  
 L169 479 SEA L166 AND (COMPOS? OR COMPSN OR COMPONENT OR MIXT? OR MIX OR MIXED OR MIXES OR ADMIX? OR PREPARATION OR ?FORMULAT?)  
 L170 5627 SEA L164 AND L19  
 L171 457 SEA L170 AND (L168 OR L169)  
 L172 31 SEA L171 AND L168  
 L173 31 SEA L172 NOT L167  
 L174 28 SEA L173 AND (L32 OR (L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38))  
 L175 31 SEA (L173 OR L174)

=> d his 1181

(FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, AGRICOLA, CABA, CROPU, CROPB, VETU, VETB, DRUGU, DRUGB, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, FSTA, FROSTI, ESBIODBASE, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 13:39:11 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L181 8 S L180 NOT L179

=> d que stat 1181

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN  
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU  
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU  
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU  
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W)PLUS) )/CS,SO,PA  
 L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY <2004 OR REVIEW/DT  
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?  
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULEFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE NSUL? OR BISULEFAT? OR BISULPHAT?  
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?  
 L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)  
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS  
 L176 1188 SEA L82  
 L177 14024 SEA L62 OR L176  
 L178 12 SEA L177 AND L25  
 L179 2 SEA L178 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)  
 L180 10 SEA L178 AND L19

L181 8 SEA L180 NOT L179

=&gt; d que 1195

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN

L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?

L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?

L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH? OR TRIPHOSPH?

L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?

L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?

L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR FUNGUS

L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID? OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT? OR ANTIRODENT?

L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH

L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?

L39 321151 SEA FILE=ZCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37(5A)L38

L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38

L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS

L147 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ADJUV? OR ?ADDITIV? OR ?MODIFIER? O R ?FILLER?

L148 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SYNERG?

L186 5 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L82

L187 138 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L186

L190 39 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L187 AND L31

L191 26 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L190 AND (L147 OR L148 OR COMPOS? OR COMPSN OR COMPONENT OR MIXT? OR MIX OR MIXED OR MIXES OR ADMIX? OR PREPARATION OR ?FORMULAT?)

L192 17 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L191 AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR L39 OR L40))

L195 17 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L192 AND L191

=&gt; d que 1184

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN

L8 ( 1297)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS

L9 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS

L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?

L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?

L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?

L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS

L182 56 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON PLU=ON L82

L183 684 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L182 OR L6

L184 0 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON PLU=ON L183 AND (L9 OR L25)

=&gt; dup rem 1111 1136 1160 1175 1181 1195 1184

L184 HAS NO ANSWERS

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 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L136  
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L160  
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L175  
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L181  
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L195  
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L184

L196 86 DUP REM L111 L136 L160 L175 L181 L195 L184 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE HCAPLUS  
 ANSWERS '4-14' FROM FILE USPATFULL  
 ANSWERS '15-42' FROM FILE WPIX  
 ANSWERS '43-45' FROM FILE MEDLINE  
 ANSWERS '46-51' FROM FILE BIOSIS  
 ANSWER '52' FROM FILE EMBASE  
 ANSWERS '53-67' FROM FILE CABA  
 ANSWER '68' FROM FILE DRUGU  
 ANSWER '69' FROM FILE CROPV  
 ANSWERS '70-86' FROM FILE JAPIO

=> file stnguide

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10/630,806

AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Feb 23, 2007 (20070223/UP).



=&gt; d ibib ed ab hitind hitstr

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L196 ANSWER 1 OF 86 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:261577 HCAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:267195  
 TITLE: Herbicidal microemulsion-forming-concentrates and microemulsions containing herbicides in acid form  
 INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E.; Beardmore, Richard A.; Parrish, Scott K.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Platte Chemical Co., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003026422	A1	20030403	WO 2002-US8830	20020321 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2462122	A1	20030403	CA 2002-2462122	20020321 <--
US 2003144147	A1	20030731	US 2002-103519	20020321 <--
US 6703346	B2	20040309		
US 2003148889	A1	20030807	US 2002-103455	20020321 <--
US 6803345	B2	20041012		
US 2003153461	A1	20030814	US 2002-102799	20020321 <--
US 6906004	B2	20050614		
US 2003153462	A1	20030814	US 2002-103493	20020321 <--
EP 1432307	A1	20040630	EP 2002-799540	20020321 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2002012871	A	20041013	BR 2002-12871	20020321 <--
JP 2005512963	T	20050512	JP 2003-530077	20020321 <--
AT 332639	T	20060815	AT 2002-725294	20020321 <--
US 2004127364	A1	20040701	US 2003-737950	20031216 <--
US 2005137091	A1	20050623	US 2004-838093	20040503 <--
US 7094735	B2	20060822		
US 2005170967	A1	20050804	US 2005-98829	20050404 <--
US 2006205601	A1	20060914	US 2006-434415	20060515 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 2001-325289P	P 20010926 <--
			US 2001-325342P	P 20010926 <--
			US 2001-325343P	P 20010926 <--
			US 2002-361016P	P 20020228 <--
			US 2002-102799	A1 20020321 <--
			US 2002-103455	A3 20020321 <--

US 2002-103519      A1 20020321 <--  
 WO 2002-US8830      W 20020321 <--  
 US 2004-838093      A1 20040503

ED Entered STN: 04 Apr 2003  
 AB Herbicidal microemulsion-forming-concs. and microemulsions contain a herbicide in acid form, a surfactant, and an acidifying agent.  
 IC ICM A01N025-02  
 ICS A01N043-60; A01N043-40; A01N039-04; A01N039-02; A01N037-40  
 CC 5-3 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)  
 IT Emulsions  
     (agrochem., microemulsions; containing herbicides in acid form)  
 IT Surfactants  
     (anionic; in herbicidal and microemulsions containing herbicides in acid form)  
 IT Surfactants  
     (cationic; in herbicidal and microemulsions containing herbicides in acid form)  
 IT Agrochemical formulations  
     (emulsions, microemulsions; containing herbicides in acid form)  
 IT Herbicides  
     (herbicidal microemulsions containing herbicides in acid form)  
 IT Surfactants  
     (nonionic; in herbicidal and microemulsions containing herbicides in acid form)  
 IT Amines, biological studies  
     RL: AGR (Agricultural use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);  
     BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
     (tallow alkyl, ethoxylated; surfactant in herbicidal and microemulsions containing herbicides in acid form)  
 IT 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 7601-90-3, Perchloric acid, biological studies 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, adduct, biological studies 7697-37-2, Nitric acid, biological studies 19082-42-9, Urea sulfate  
     RL: AGR (Agricultural use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
     (acidifier in herbicidal and microemulsions containing herbicides in acid form)  
 REFERENCE COUNT:           12      THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib ed ab hitind hitstr 2-3

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L196 ANSWER 2 OF 86 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER:       2005:141200 HCAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER:       142:254568  
 TITLE:                   Methods and compositions for increasing the efficacy of biologically-active ingredients such as antitumor agents  
 INVENTOR(S):           Windsor, J. Brian; Roux, Stan J.; Lloyd, Alan M.; Thomas, Collin E.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):   Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA  
 SOURCE:                 PCT Int. Appl., 243 pp.  
                           CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005014777	A2	20050217	WO 2003-US32667	20031016 <--
WO 2005014777	A3	20050915		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2502148	A1	20050217	CA 2003-2502148	20031016 <--
AU 2003304398	A1	20050225	AU 2003-304398	20031016 <--
EP 1576150	A2	20050921	EP 2003-816736	20031016 <--
EP 1576150	A3	20051102		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
US 2006276339	A1	20061207	US 2006-531744	20060123 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-418803P	P 20021016 <--
			WO 2003-US32667	W 20031016 <--

ED Entered STN: 18 Feb 2005

AB The invention provides methods and compns. for modulating the sensitivity of cells to cytotoxic compds. and other active agents. In accordance with the invention, compns. are provided comprising combinations of ectophosphatase inhibitors and active agents. Active agents include antibiotics, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, chemotherapeutic agents, and plant growth regulators. By increasing the efficacy of active agents, the invention allows use of compns. with lowered concns. of active ingredients.

IC ICM C12N

CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)

ST antibiotic fungicide herbicide insecticide plant growth regulator combination antitumor

IT Surfactants

(Armul, Berol, Emcol, Emphos, Emulgator, Emulsogen, Flomo, Pluraflo E4A, Surflo, Toximul, Trycol, Tryfac; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT Soaps

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(Ivory Snow; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT Emulsifying agents

(Sponto; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT Surfactants

(alkanolamides; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(benzyl(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, bentonite salts;

- methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)
- IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, Me sulfates; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)
- IT Acacia  
 Acute lymphocytic leukemia  
 Adrenal cortex, neoplasm  
Agrobacterium tumefaciens  
Agrobacterium vitis  
Agrotis segetum granulovirus  
 Alkylating agents, biological  
 Allium cepa  
 Allium sativum  
 Ampelomyces quisqualis  
 Anthracene oil  
 Antibiotic resistance  
 Apparatus  
 Arabidopsis thaliana  
 Arachis hypogaea  
 Aschersonia aleyrodalis  
 Autographa californica nucleopolyhedrovirus  
 Avena sativa  
 Bacillus amyloliquefaciens  
 Bacillus cereus  
 Bacillus sphaericus  
 Bacillus subtilis  
 Bacillus thuringiensis  
 Bacillus thuringiensis darmstadiensis  
 Bacillus thuringiensis morrisoni  
 Beeswax  
 Bladder, neoplasm  
 Bone meal  
 Brain, neoplasm  
 Bran  
 Burkholderia cepacia  
 Capsicum  
 Caramel (color)  
 Carcinoid  
 Cheese  
 Chronic lymphocytic leukemia  
 Chronic myeloid leukemia  
 Cinnamon (horticultural common name)  
 Colloids  
 Combination chemotherapy  
 Cork  
 Corncob  
 Cottonseed meal  
 Creosote  
 Cytotoxic agents  
 Daucus carota  
 Desmodium  
 Drug delivery systems  
 Drug screening  
 Drugs  
 Dyes  
 Egg

Esophagus, neoplasm

Filter paper

Flours and Meals

Fumigants

### Fungicides

Gentiana

Glues

Gossypium hirsutum

Hairy cell leukemia

Helicoverpa zea

Helicoverpa zea nucleopolyhedrovirus

### Herbicides

Hodgkin's disease

Honey

Human

### Insecticides

Jet aircraft fuel

Liliopsida

Lung, neoplasm

Lymantria dispar nucleopolyhedrovirus

Magnoliopsida

Mammary gland, neoplasm

Matricaria recutita

Meat

Medicago sativa

Melanoma

Mentha piperita

Milk

Mint

Molasses

Multiple myeloma

Neodiprion lecontei nucleopolyhedrovirus

Neodiprion sertifer

Nicotiana tabacum

Nosema locustae

Oatmeal

Odor and Odorous substances

Orgyia pseudotsugata nucleopolyhedrovirus

Oryza sativa

Ovary, neoplasm

Paecilomyces fumoso-roseus

Paecilomyces lilacinus

Paenibacillus lentimorbus

Paints

Paper

Paperboard

Peanut butter

Phlebia gigantea

Phlebiopsis gigantea

Phytophthora palmivora

Piper nigrum

Polycythemia vera

Propellants (sprays and foams)

Prostate gland, neoplasm

Pseudomonas chlororaphis

Pseudomonas fluorescens

Pseudomonas syringae

Puccinia canaliculata

Quassia

Quillaja

Rabbit calicivirus  
 Raisin  
 Rhizobium leguminosarum  
 Rhizobium leguminosarum phaseoli  
 Rosmarinus officinalis  
 Sawdust  
 Seaweed  
 Sinorhizobium meliloti  
 Skin, neoplasm  
 Sludges  
 Solanum tuberosum  
 Sorghum bicolor  
 Soybean meal  
 Sphagnum  
 Spodoptera exigua nucleopolyhedrovirus  
 Staphylococcus aureus  
 Stomach, neoplasm  
 Streptomyces griseoviridis  
 Tar oils  
 Testis, neoplasm  
 Thickening agents  
 Thymus (plant)  
 Tomato mosaic virus  
 Trichoderma harzianum  
 Trichoderma polysporum  
 Trigonella foenum-graecum  
 Triticum aestivum  
 Urogenital system, disease  
 Verticillium lecanii  
 Wheat flour  
 Whey  
 Wool  
 Xanthomonas campestris poannua  
 Yeast  
 Zea mays  
     (methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active  
     ingredients such as antitumor agents)  
 IT Amino acids, biological studies  
 Aminoglycosides  
 Androgens  
 Asbestos  
 Asphalt  
 Bentonite, biological studies  
 Canola oil  
 Carbon black, biological studies  
 Caseins, biological studies  
 Castor oil  
 Chlorinated natural rubber  
 Coal tar  
 Coconut oil  
 Cod liver oil  
 Collagens, biological studies  
 Corn oil  
 Corticosteroids, biological studies  
 Cottonseed oil  
 Creosote oil  
 Cytokinins  
 Diatomite  
 Epoxy resins, biological studies  
 Essential oils



Feldspar-group minerals

**Fertilizers**

Gasoline

Gelatins, biological studies

Gibberellins

Glycopeptides

Granite, biological studies

**Growth regulators, plant**

Humic acids

Jojoba oil

Kaolin, biological studies

Kerosene

Lard

Ligroine

Lime (chemical)

Linseed oil

Macrolides

Mica-group minerals, biological studies

Naphthenic acids, biological studies

Naphthenic oils

Natural products, pharmaceutical

Nitrile rubber, biological studies

Olive oil

Palm oil

Paraffin oils

Paraffin waxes, biological studies

Peanut oil

Perlite

Petrolatum

Petroleum hydrocarbons

Petroleum resins

Petroleum spirits

Phenols, biological studies

Phosphoproteins

Plastics, biological studies

Polyamide fibers, biological studies

Polyamides, biological studies

Polyenes

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Polyvinyl butyrals

Progestogens

Protein hydrolyzates

Pumice

**Pyrethrins**

Rape oil

Resins

Rosin

Rubber, biological studies

Safflower oil

Sand

Saponins

Shale

Shellac

Silica gel, biological studies

Soapstone

Soybean oil

Tall oil

**Tallow**

Tetracyclines

Tung oil

Turpentine

Waxes

Wood tar

Zeins

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT **Surfactants**

(nonionic; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT **Fertilizers**

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(sewage sludge; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT **Soaps**

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(sodium tallow; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT **Soaps**

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(tallow; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 50-07-7 50-18-0 50-29-3, biological studies 50-44-2 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, biological studies 50-76-0, Actinomycin D 50-79-3 50-91-9 50-99-7, D-Glucose, biological studies 51-21-8 51-28-5, biological studies 51-36-5 52-24-4 52-68-6 52-85-7 52-90-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies 53-03-2 53-19-0 53-41-8 54-11-5 54-64-8 55-38-9 55-68-5 55-98-1 56-23-5, biological studies 56-35-9 56-36-0 56-38-2 56-53-1 56-72-4 56-75-7 57-06-7 57-09-0 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-22-7 57-48-7, D-Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, biological studies 57-63-6 57-85-2 58-27-5 58-36-6 58-89-9 59-05-2 59-30-3D, analogs, biological studies 59-50-7 59-87-0 60-00-4, biological studies 60-12-8, Benzeneethanol 60-51-5 60-57-1 61-73-4 62-38-4 62-53-3, Benzenamine, biological studies 62-73-7 62-76-0 63-25-2 63-42-3 64-00-6 64-02-8 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 65-30-5 66-25-1, Hexanal 66-81-9 67-48-1 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, biological studies 67-64-1, 2-Propanone, biological studies 67-66-3, biological studies 67-68-5, biological studies 67-72-1 69-72-7, biological studies 70-30-4 70-38-2 70-43-9 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, 1-Butanol, biological studies 71-55-6 71-58-9 71-63-6 72-20-8 72-43-5 72-54-8 72-55-9, biological studies 74-82-8D, Methane, triaryl derivs. 74-83-9, biological studies 74-85-1, Ethene, biological studies 74-87-3, biological studies 74-88-4, biological studies 74-90-8, Hydrocyanic acid, biological studies 74-96-4 74-98-6, Propane, biological studies 75-00-3 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, biological studies 75-07-0, Acetaldehyde, biological studies 75-08-1, Ethanethiol 75-09-2, biological studies 75-15-0, Carbon disulfide, biological studies 75-20-7, Calcium carbide (Ca(C<sub>2</sub>)) 75-21-8, Oxirane, biological studies 75-28-5 75-31-0, 2-Propanamine, biological studies 75-35-4, biological studies 75-37-6 75-43-4 75-45-6 75-52-5, biological studies 75-56-9, biological studies 75-60-5 75-68-3 75-69-4 75-71-8 75-73-0 76-01-7 76-13-1 76-22-2 76-43-7 76-44-8 76-73-3 76-87-9 77-47-4 77-48-5 77-73-6 77-92-9D, copper complexes 77-98-5 78-21-7

78-34-2 78-40-0 78-48-8 78-53-5 78-57-9 78-70-6 78-78-4  
 78-83-1, biological studies 78-87-5 78-90-0D, 1,2-Propanediamine,  
 1-alkyl derivs., salts 78-92-2, 2-Butanol 78-93-3, 2-Butanone,  
 biological studies 79-00-5 79-01-6, biological studies 79-08-3  
 79-09-4, Propanoic acid, biological studies 79-10-7, 2-Propenoic acid,  
 biological studies 79-11-8, biological studies 79-21-0, Ethaneperoxoic  
 acid 79-24-3 79-31-2 79-43-6, biological studies 79-46-9  
 80-05-7, biological studies 80-13-7 80-33-1 80-46-6 80-56-8  
 80-57-9 80-62-6 80-71-7 81-81-2 81-82-3 81-84-5,  
 1H,3H-Naphtho[1,8-cd]pyran-1,3-dione 81-88-9 82-66-6 82-68-8  
 83-26-1 83-28-3 83-79-4 84-62-8 84-66-2 84-74-2 85-00-7  
 85-34-7 85-68-7 85-86-9 85-97-2 86-50-0 86-85-1 86-86-2,  
 1-Naphthaleneacetamide 86-87-3, 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid 87-17-2  
 87-41-2, 1(3H)-Isobenzofuranone 87-44-5 87-47-8 87-51-4,  
 1H-Indole-3-acetic acid, biological studies 87-86-5 87-90-1 88-04-0  
 88-06-2 88-85-7 89-68-9 89-83-8 90-03-9 90-43-7,  
 [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ol 91-44-1 91-64-5, 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one 92-04-6  
 93-71-0 93-76-5 93-76-5D, alkylamine salts 93-78-7 93-79-8  
 93-80-1 94-13-3 94-26-8 94-43-9 94-59-7 94-62-2 94-75-7,  
 biological studies 94-75-7D, alkylamine and alkanolamine salts 94-80-4  
 95-06-7 95-14-7, 1H-Benzotriazole 95-48-7, biological studies  
 95-50-1 95-57-8 95-95-4 96-12-8 96-29-7 97-11-0 97-17-6  
 97-18-7 97-23-4 97-24-5 97-53-0 97-63-2 97-80-3 97-95-0  
 97-99-4 98-01-1, 2-Furancarboxaldehyde, biological studies 98-09-9,  
 Benzenesulfonyl chloride 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl  
 derivs., sodium salts 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs.,  
 potassium salts 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, para-C9-13 alkyl  
 derivs., sodium salts 98-50-0 98-54-4 98-82-8 98-86-2, biological  
 studies

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active  
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 142-87-0 143-18-0 143-28-2 143-33-9, Sodium cyanide (Na(CN))  
 143-50-0 144-21-8 144-41-2 144-55-8, Carbonic acid monosodium salt,  
 biological studies 144-62-7, Ethanedioic acid, biological studies  
 145-73-3 145-73-3D, di-(N,N-dimethylcocoamine) salts 145-73-3D, mono-  
 and di-(N,N-diethylalkylamine) and mono- and di-(N,N-dimethylalkylamine)  
 salts 147-14-8 147-94-4 148-61-8 148-79-8 148-82-3 149-30-4,  
 2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione 149-57-5 150-38-9 150-39-0 150-50-5  
 150-68-5 150-84-5 151-21-3, biological studies 151-38-2 151-41-7D,  
 salts 151-50-8, Potassium cyanide (K(CN)) 151-56-4D, Aziridine,  
 derivs. 154-21-2 154-42-7 154-93-8 155-04-4 180-84-7,  
 1,7-Dioxaspiro[5.5]undecane 262-12-4D, Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]dioxin, chloro  
 derivs. 288-88-0, 1H-1,2,4-Triazole 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine, analogs  
 290-87-9, 1,3,5-Triazine 297-97-2 298-00-0 298-01-1 298-02-2  
 298-03-3 298-04-4 298-06-6 298-14-6 299-84-3 300-76-5 301-04-2  
 301-12-2 302-01-2, Hydrazine, biological studies 305-03-3 309-00-2  
 311-45-5 314-40-9 314-42-1 315-18-4 317-83-9 319-84-6 319-85-7  
 327-98-0 328-04-1 329-21-5 330-54-1 330-55-2 330-64-3 333-20-0  
 333-40-4 333-41-5 333-43-7 334-48-5, Decanoic acid 338-45-4  
 352-93-2 379-52-2 404-86-4 443-48-1 465-73-6 470-90-6  
 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), biological studies 475-26-3  
 485-31-4 497-19-8, Carbonic acid disodium salt, biological studies  
 499-75-2 500-28-7 502-39-6 506-87-6 507-60-8 509-34-2 512-42-5  
 513-77-9 513-78-0 513-92-8 515-42-4 515-83-3 517-16-8 518-47-8  
 525-79-1 526-18-1 527-07-1 527-09-3 533-96-0 534-16-7 534-52-1  
 540-72-7 540-73-8 541-31-1 542-75-6 544-60-5 546-93-0 548-62-9  
 554-13-2 555-37-3 556-61-6 557-05-1 557-41-5 563-12-2 563-47-3  
 563-63-3 569-64-2 571-58-4 572-48-5 578-94-9 580-48-3 584-08-7

**584-79-2** 588-66-9 590-28-3 592-01-8, Calcium cyanide  
 (Ca(CN)<sub>2</sub>) 593-29-3 594-30-9 595-33-5 598-02-7 603-33-8  
 607-12-5 608-73-1 624-83-9 628-63-7 629-25-4 630-56-8 634-66-2  
 637-03-6 637-12-7 639-58-7 640-15-3 643-79-8, 1,2-  
 Benzenedicarboxaldehyde 644-64-4 645-05-6 645-92-1 671-04-5  
 671-16-9 672-04-8 673-04-1 682-80-4 683-18-1 709-98-8 732-11-6  
 741-58-2 756-09-2 759-94-4 786-19-6 811-97-2 813-78-5 814-49-3  
 814-91-5 824-39-5 824-78-2 831-76-5 834-12-8 841-06-5 845-52-3  
 860-22-0 865-21-4, Vincal leukoblastine 867-27-6 872-50-4, biological  
 studies 886-50-0 900-95-8 919-44-8 919-54-0 919-76-6 919-86-8  
 944-22-9 947-02-4 950-10-7 950-35-6 950-37-8 953-17-3 957-51-7  
**959-98-8** 960-25-8 961-11-5 961-22-8 962-58-3 963-22-4  
 973-21-7 991-42-4 999-81-5 1007-28-9 1011-73-0 1014-69-3  
 1014-70-6 1024-57-3 1031-07-8 1066-30-4 1066-33-7 1066-45-1  
 1067-29-4 1071-83-6 1076-46-6 1079-33-0 1111-67-7 1111-78-0  
 1113-02-6 1113-38-8 1114-71-2 1129-41-5 1134-23-2 1136-84-1  
 1172-63-0 1184-57-2 1184-64-1 1186-49-8 1191-17-9 1191-50-0  
 1191-80-6 1193-18-6 1194-65-6 1300-34-1 1300-71-6 1300-72-7  
 1300-78-3 1301-96-8, Silver oxide (Ag<sub>2</sub>O) 1302-42-7 1303-28-2, Arsenic  
 oxide (As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) 1303-33-9, Arsenic sulfide (As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>) 1303-86-2, Boron  
 oxide (B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), biological studies 1303-96-4, Borax (B<sub>4</sub>Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O)  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active  
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 7440-43-9, Cadmium, biological studies 7440-44-0, Carbon, biological  
 studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc,  
 biological studies 7446-09-5, Sulfur dioxide, biological studies  
 7446-18-6 7446-19-7 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride (AlCl<sub>3</sub>), biological  
 studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride (KCl), biological studies  
 7447-41-8, Lithium chloride (LiCl), biological studies 7487-88-9,  
 Sulfuric acid magnesium salt (1:1), biological studies 7487-94-7,  
 Mercury chloride (HgCl<sub>2</sub>), biological studies 7488-56-4, Selenium sulfide  
 (SeS<sub>2</sub>) 7491-21-6 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7558-79-4  
 7558-80-7 7562-87-0D, 3-(Cl<sub>2</sub>-15-alkyloxy)derivs., chlorides 7575-62-4  
 7585-39-9D, β-Cyclodextrin, copper hydroxide complexes 7600-50-2  
 7601-54-9 7631-89-2 7631-90-5 7631-95-0 7631-99-4, Nitric acid  
 sodium salt, biological studies 7632-00-0 7632-04-4 7632-05-5  
 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride (ZnCl<sub>2</sub>), biological studies 7646-93-7  
 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium  
 chloride (NaCl), biological studies 7647-15-6, Sodium bromide (NaBr),  
 biological studies 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies  
 7664-39-3, Hydrofluoric acid, biological studies 7664-41-7, Ammonia,  
 biological studies 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies  
 7673-09-8 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide (KI), biological studies  
 7681-38-1 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride (NaF), biological studies  
 7681-52-9 7681-53-0 7681-57-4 7681-65-4, Copper iodide (CuI)  
 7681-82-5, Sodium iodide (NaI), biological studies 7681-93-8  
**7696-12-0** 7697-37-2, Nitric acid, biological studies 7700-17-6  
 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7705-08-0, Iron chloride (FeCl<sub>3</sub>),  
 biological studies 7720-78-7 7721-15-5 7722-64-7 7722-84-1,  
 Hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), biological studies 7722-88-5 7723-14-0,  
 Phosphorus, biological studies 7726-95-6, Bromine, biological studies  
 7727-21-1 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, biological studies 7727-43-7  
 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 7733-02-0 7738-94-5, Chromic acid  
 (H<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>) 7757-79-1, Nitric acid potassium salt, biological studies  
 7757-82-6, Sulfuric acid disodium salt, biological studies 7757-83-7  
 7758-02-3, Potassium bromide (KBr), biological studies 7758-05-6  
 7758-09-0 7758-11-4 7758-16-9 7758-19-2 7758-29-4 7758-87-4  
 7758-89-6, Copper chloride (CuCl) 7758-98-7, Sulfuric acid copper(2+)



salt (1:1), biological studies 7758-99-8 7761-88-8, Nitric acid  
 silver(1+) salt, biological studies 7772-98-7 7774-29-0, Mercury  
 iodide (HgI<sub>2</sub>) 7775-09-9 7775-11-3 7775-14-6 7775-19-1 7775-27-1  
 7775-41-9, Silver fluoride (AgF) 7778-18-9 7778-39-4, Arsenic acid  
 (H<sub>3</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>) 7778-44-1 7778-50-9 7778-53-2 7778-54-3 7778-66-7  
 7778-70-3 7778-73-6 7778-77-0 7778-80-5, Sulfuric acid dipotassium  
 salt, biological studies 7779-27-3 7782-42-5, Graphite, biological  
 studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 7782-50-5, Chlorine,  
 biological studies 7782-63-0 7782-68-5, Iodic acid (HIO<sub>3</sub>) 7783-06-4,  
 Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), biological studies 7783-18-8 7783-20-2,  
 Sulfuric acid diammonium salt, biological studies 7783-28-0 7783-33-7  
 7783-85-9 7783-90-6, Silver chloride (AgCl), biological studies  
 7783-96-2, Silver iodide (AgI) 7784-09-0 7784-24-9 7784-26-1  
 7784-38-5 7784-40-9 7784-44-3 7784-46-5 7785-87-7 7785-88-8  
 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride (MgCl<sub>2</sub>), biological studies 7786-34-7  
 7786-80-3 7786-81-4 7789-00-6 7789-09-5 7789-12-0 7789-29-9,  
 Potassium fluoride (K(HF<sub>2</sub>)) 7789-38-0 7790-92-3, Hypochlorous acid  
 7791-03-9 7791-18-6 7791-25-5, Sulfuryl chloride 7803-51-2,  
 Phosphine 7803-63-6 8001-35-2, Toxaphene 8001-50-1, Strobane  
 8003-06-3 8003-19-8D, derivs. 8004-87-3, C.I. Basic Violet 1  
 8005-46-7 **8011-63-0**, Bordeaux mixture 8012-69-9 8013-17-0  
 8015-35-8 8018-01-7 8022-00-2 8023-58-3, Sustane 3 8029-29-6,  
 Bandane 8030-15-7, Turgasept 8030-53-3 8063-85-2 8064-49-1  
 8065-36-9 8065-48-3 8066-01-1 8068-77-7 8070-76-6 8071-40-7  
 8073-53-8 8075-57-8 8076-84-4 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-28-6,  
 Gum ghatti 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-40-2, Carob gum 9000-65-1, Gum  
 tragacanth 9001-73-4, Papain 9002-86-2 9003-01-4 9003-05-8  
 9003-11-6D, alkyl ethers, I<sub>2</sub> complexes 9003-18-3 9003-27-4 9003-29-6  
 9004-32-4 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-57-3  
 9004-58-4 9004-62-0 9004-65-3 9004-67-5 9004-70-0 9004-82-4  
 9005-25-8D, Starch, α-type, amycl, biological studies 9005-38-3  
 9005-53-2, Lignin, biological studies **9006-42-2**, Metiram  
 9010-77-9 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9015-68-3, Asparaginase 9016-00-6,  
 Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)] 9017-80-5 9038-29-3 9080-17-5, Ammonium  
 sulfide ((NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(S<sub>x</sub>)) 10007-85-9 10022-31-8 10024-97-2, Nitrogen  
 oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), biological studies 10025-67-9, Sulfur chloride (S<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)  
 10025-85-1, Nitrogen chloride (NCl<sub>3</sub>) 10028-15-6, Ozone, biological  
 studies 10028-22-5 10028-24-7 10034-85-2, Hydriodic acid  
 10039-54-0 10042-84-9 10043-01-3 10043-35-3, Boric acid (H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>),  
 biological studies 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>), biological  
 studies 10043-67-1 10045-86-0 10045-89-3 10049-04-4, Chlorine  
 oxide (ClO<sub>2</sub>) 10058-23-8 10061-02-6 10101-39-0 10101-41-4  
 10101-50-5 10101-97-0 10102-90-6 10103-46-5 10103-48-7  
 10103-50-1 10108-64-2, Cadmium chloride (CdCl<sub>2</sub>) 10112-91-1, Mercury  
 chloride (Hg<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) 10117-38-1 10124-36-4 10124-41-1 10124-43-3  
 10124-50-2 10124-65-9 10125-13-0 10137-74-3  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active  
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 10138-04-2 10213-78-2 10233-94-0 10248-55-2 10254-48-5  
 10257-54-2 10265-92-6 10279-57-9 10290-12-7 10294-66-3  
 10309-97-4 10311-84-9 10326-21-3 10326-24-6 10331-57-4  
 10361-16-7 10361-37-2, Barium chloride (BaCl<sub>2</sub>), biological studies  
 10377-60-3 10380-28-6 10389-50-1 10402-15-0 10402-16-1  
**10453-86-8** 10486-00-7 10540-29-1 10545-99-0, Sulfur chloride  
 (SCl<sub>2</sub>) 10548-10-4 10552-74-6 10555-76-7 10588-01-9 10605-10-4  
 10605-11-5 10605-21-7 11006-34-1 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 11084-85-8,  
 Sodium hypochlorite phosphate (Na<sub>3</sub>(ClO)(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>) 11096-18-7, Cufraneb  
 11096-42-7 11113-80-7, Polyoxin 11125-96-5 11126-29-7 11138-47-9

11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 11141-17-6 12001-20-6 12002-03-8,  
 C.I. Pigment Green 21 12002-48-1 12002-53-8 12007-92-0, Boron sodium  
 oxide (B5NaO8) 12008-41-2, Boron sodium oxide (B8Na2O13) 12018-01-8,  
 Chromium oxide (CrO2) 12040-72-1 12057-74-8, Magnesium phosphide  
 (Mg3P2) 12062-24-7 12068-06-3 12068-08-5 12068-09-6 12068-12-1  
 12068-15-4 12068-16-5 12071-83-9 12122-67-7 12124-97-9, Ammonium  
 bromide ((NH4)Br) 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride ((NH4)Cl), biological  
 studies 12158-97-3, Copper oxide sulfate (Cu3O2(SO4)) 12168-20-6,  
 Copper iron hydroxide sulfate (CuFe(OH)2(SO4)) 12179-04-3 12219-26-0,  
 C.I. Acid Blue 182 12276-01-6 12280-03-4 12298-68-9, Potassium  
 iodide (K(I3)) 12328-56-2 12379-42-9 12379-51-0 12379-54-3  
 12379-66-7 12407-86-2 12427-38-2 12447-61-9 12616-49-8, Plurafac C  
 17 12645-53-3 12680-48-7, Chromium sodium oxide 12701-72-3  
 12770-24-0, Toximul-P 12771-68-5 12789-03-6, Chlordane 13010-20-3  
 13010-47-4 13067-93-1 13071-79-9 13114-87-9 13121-70-5  
 13171-21-6 13194-48-4 13302-00-6 13311-84-7 13331-52-7  
 13333-87-4 13347-42-7 13356-08-6 13358-11-7 13360-45-7  
 13387-91-2 13410-01-0 13426-91-0 13429-27-1 13445-49-3,  
 Peroxydisulfuric acid ([ (HO)S(O)2]2O2) 13446-48-5 13452-77-2  
 13455-24-8 13457-18-6 13463-41-7 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO2),  
 biological studies 13464-33-0 13464-38-5 13464-42-1 13464-44-3  
 13477-36-6 13492-26-7 13560-99-1 13586-82-8 13593-03-8  
 13593-08-3 13598-36-2, Phosphonic acid, biological studies 13684-44-1  
 13684-56-5 13684-63-4 13701-59-2 13707-65-8 13780-06-8  
 13824-96-9 13826-35-2 13840-33-0 13845-36-8 13863-41-7, Bromine  
 chloride (BrCl) 13864-38-5 13909-09-6 13932-13-3 13952-84-6,  
 2-Butanamine 13977-65-6 13978-85-3 14024-55-6 14025-15-1  
 14025-21-9 14047-23-5 14089-43-1 14099-38-8 14214-32-5  
 14215-52-2 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 14275-57-1  
 14332-21-9, Hypoiodous acid 14351-44-1 14354-56-4 14357-82-5  
 14437-17-3 14437-20-8 14455-29-9 14484-64-1 14491-59-9  
 14697-50-8 14701-21-4, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc  
 (Mg3H2(SiO3)4), biological studies 14808-60-7, Quartz (SiO2), biological  
 studies 14816-16-1 14816-18-3 14816-20-7 14979-39-6 15096-52-3,  
 Cryolite (Na3(AlF6)) 15263-52-2 15263-53-3 15275-07-7 15299-99-7  
 15302-91-7 15310-01-7 15337-60-7 15339-36-3 15415-64-2  
 15537-82-3 15545-48-9 15595-24-1 15652-38-7 15662-33-6  
 15663-27-1 15733-22-9 15773-35-0 15905-32-5 15972-60-8  
 16013-44-8 16039-52-4 16079-88-2 16102-92-4 16227-10-4  
 16228-00-5 16423-68-0 16509-79-8 16655-82-6 16672-87-0  
 16676-96-3 16709-30-1 16725-53-4 16751-55-6 16752-77-5  
 16828-95-8 16871-71-9 16893-85-9 16919-19-0 16940-66-2  
 16949-65-8 16974-11-1 16974-12-2 17029-22-0 17040-19-6  
 17080-02-3 17109-49-8 17125-80-3 17210-55-8 17356-42-2  
 17367-56-5 17375-41-6 17439-94-0 17466-29-4 17496-08-1  
 17572-97-3 17606-31-4 17699-14-8 17702-57-7 17804-35-2  
 18128-16-0 18128-17-1 18130-44-4 18181-70-9 18249-20-2  
 18357-78-3 18378-89-7 18467-88-4  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active  
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)  
 IT 18472-87-2 18479-55-5 18530-56-8 18691-97-9 18748-91-9  
 18794-84-8 18854-01-8 18883-66-4 19044-88-3 19379-90-9  
 19398-13-1 19480-43-4 19622-08-3 19622-19-6 19651-91-3  
 19660-77-6 19691-80-6 19766-89-3 19937-59-8 20276-83-9  
 20290-99-7 20427-58-1, Zinc hydroxide (Zn(OH)2) 20427-59-2, Copper  
 hydroxide (Cu(OH)2) 20543-04-8 20711-10-8 20762-60-1, Potassium  
 azide (K(N3)) 20782-58-5 20830-81-3 20859-73-8, Aluminum phosphide  
 (AlP) 20940-37-8 21087-64-9 21267-72-1 21351-39-3



21452-18-6 21540-35-2 21548-32-3 21564-17-0 21609-90-5  
 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide (Al(OH)<sub>3</sub>), biological studies 21652-27-7  
 21689-84-9 21725-46-2 21832-25-7 21908-53-2, Mercury oxide (HgO)  
 21921-96-0 21923-23-9 22205-45-4, Copper sulfide (Cu<sub>2</sub>S) 22212-55-1  
 22212-56-2 22221-10-9 22221-12-1 22221-14-3 22224-92-6  
 22232-15-1 22232-20-8 22232-26-4 22232-28-6 22248-79-9  
 22259-30-9 22323-45-1 22330-14-9 22439-40-3 22569-74-0  
 22781-23-3 22894-47-9 22898-01-7 22936-75-0 22936-86-3  
 23031-36-9 23103-98-2 23121-99-5 23135-22-0 23184-66-9  
 23214-92-8 23319-66-6, biological studies 23422-53-9 23505-41-1  
 23526-02-5 23560-59-0 23564-05-8 23564-06-9 23710-76-1  
 23947-60-6 23950-58-5 23950-58-5D, metabolites 24017-47-8  
 24124-25-2 24151-93-7 24307-26-4 24310-40-5 24310-41-6  
 24353-58-0 24353-61-5 24556-64-7 24556-65-8 24579-73-5  
 24691-76-7 24691-80-3 24927-67-1 24934-91-6 25013-16-5  
 25035-26-1 25059-78-3 25085-34-1 25086-29-7 25154-52-3  
 25155-30-0 25167-82-2 25167-83-3 25167-83-3D, alkylamine salt  
 25167-83-3D, coco-amine salt 25168-06-3 25168-15-4 25168-26-7  
 25171-63-5 25182-03-0 25254-50-6 25311-71-1 25316-56-7  
 25322-20-7 25322-68-3D, C10-C14 alkyl ethers, phosphates 25322-68-3D,  
 alkyl ethers 25339-17-7, Isodecanol 25366-23-8 25402-06-6  
 25550-58-7 25567-55-9 25568-84-7 25606-41-1 25655-41-8  
 25671-46-9 25956-17-6 26002-80-2 26027-38-3 26062-79-3  
 26087-47-8 26129-32-8 26172-55-4 26248-24-8 26259-45-0  
 26264-05-1 26354-18-7 26389-78-6 26399-36-0 26419-73-8  
 26530-09-6 26530-20-1 26532-22-9 26532-23-0 26532-24-1  
 26532-25-2 26545-53-9 26617-87-8D, C10-18 alkyl derivs. 26617-87-8D,  
 C12-15 alkyl derivs. 26617-87-8D, alkyl derivs. 26628-22-8, Sodium  
 azide (Na(N<sub>3</sub>)) 26648-01-1 26761-40-0 26836-07-7 26856-61-1  
 26896-20-8, Neodecanoic acid 26952-20-5 27041-82-3 27041-84-5  
 27176-87-0 27177-77-1 27193-28-8 27193-86-8 27236-65-3  
 27252-87-5 27253-29-8 27304-13-8 27306-78-1 27323-41-7  
 27386-64-7 27458-93-1, Isooctadecanol 27519-02-4 27541-88-4  
 27554-26-3 27605-76-1 27636-20-0D, acetalized 27668-52-6  
 27923-56-4 27954-37-6 27987-00-4 28079-04-1 28086-13-7  
 28159-98-0 28217-97-2 28249-77-6 28300-74-5 28382-15-2  
 28401-39-0 28434-00-6 28434-01-7 28558-32-9 28559-00-4  
 28675-11-8 28730-17-8 28772-56-7 28801-69-6 28805-78-9  
 28837-97-0 28855-27-8 28956-64-1 29012-39-3D, derivs. 29061-61-8  
 29082-74-4 29091-05-2 29091-21-2 29173-31-7 29232-93-7  
 29385-43-1 29450-57-5 29457-72-5 29672-19-3 29804-22-6  
 29868-16-4 29871-13-4 29932-85-2 29973-13-5 30043-49-3  
 30043-55-1 30087-47-9 30136-13-1 30143-22-7 30284-78-7  
 30304-30-4 30507-70-1 30525-89-4, Paraformaldehyde 30551-20-3,  
 Dodecadienal 30560-19-1 30622-37-8 30820-22-5 30864-28-9  
 30894-16-7

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active  
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 30979-48-7 30981-48-7 31089-39-1 31218-83-4 31251-03-3  
 31291-59-5 31366-95-7 31366-97-9 31393-98-3 31441-78-8,  
 Purinethiol 31502-19-9 31512-74-0 31632-68-5 31848-11-0  
 31895-21-3 31895-22-4 31972-43-7 31972-44-8 32289-58-0  
 32345-29-2 32357-46-3 32407-99-1 32426-10-1 32426-11-2  
 32534-66-0 32581-06-9 32771-64-5 32861-85-1 32889-48-8  
 33113-08-5 33189-72-9 33213-65-9 33245-39-5 33271-65-7  
 33419-42-0 33439-45-1 33629-47-9 33693-04-8 33820-53-0  
 33956-49-9 34010-15-6 34010-21-4 34014-18-1 34123-59-6 34205-21-  
 5 34256-82-1 34264-24-9 34363-01-4 34465-46-8 34484-77-0

34490-93-2 34622-58-7 34643-46-4 34681-10-2 34681-23-7  
 34689-46-8 34828-64-3D, esters with coconut oil 34849-42-8  
 34870-92-3D, alkylaryl derivs. 35040-03-0 35045-02-4 35065-12-4  
 35109-57-0 35148-19-7 35153-15-2 35153-18-5 35210-54-9  
 35237-62-8 35256-86-1 35285-69-9 35367-31-8 35367-38-5  
 35368-77-5 35400-43-2 35471-38-6 35471-43-3 35471-49-9  
 35513-93-0D, N-C6-18alkyl derivs. 35535-81-0 35554-44-0 35575-96-3  
 35585-58-1 35597-43-4 35764-59-1 35832-11-2 35857-62-6  
 35898-62-5 36001-88-4 36145-08-1 36335-67-8 36378-61-7  
 36519-00-3 36530-23-1 36576-42-8 36576-43-9 36614-38-7  
 36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol 36734-19-7 36756-79-3 37032-15-8  
 37102-63-9 37199-66-9, Potassium sulfide (K<sub>2</sub>(Sx)) 37199-81-8  
 37222-66-5, Potassium peroxymonosulfate sulfate (K<sub>5</sub>[HSO<sub>3</sub>(O<sub>2</sub>)]<sub>2</sub>(HSO<sub>4</sub>)(SO<sub>4</sub>))  
 37300-16-6, Versalon 1112 37304-88-4 37324-38-2 37324-45-1  
 37332-64-2 37338-40-2 37452-11-2 37574-18-8 37764-25-3  
 37893-02-0 37894-46-5 37924-13-3 37954-66-8 38260-54-7  
 38363-29-0 38421-90-8 38527-90-1 38641-94-0 38727-55-8  
 39148-24-8 39196-18-4 39247-96-6 39290-85-2 39300-45-3  
 39342-50-2, Citowett 39377-44-1 39384-60-6 39515-40-7  
39515-41-8 39603-48-0 39765-80-5 39807-15-3 39856-16-1  
 40167-95-1 40465-66-5 40487-42-1 40642-40-8 40642-43-1  
 40709-04-4 40843-25-2 41083-11-8 41096-46-2 41198-08-7  
 41289-08-1 41295-28-7 41394-05-2 41481-51-0 41483-43-6  
 41495-67-4 41575-94-4 41710-20-7 41814-78-2 42089-03-2  
 42509-80-8 42509-83-1 42534-61-2 42576-02-3 42609-52-9  
 42609-73-4 42721-99-3 42822-86-6 42835-25-6 42874-03-3  
 43043-77-2 43121-43-3 45298-90-6 50315-14-5 50376-91-5  
 50471-44-8 50512-35-1 50563-36-5 50594-66-6 50594-67-7  
 50642-14-3, Validamycin 50767-79-8 50863-22-4 50864-67-0, Barium  
 sulfide (Ba(Sx)) 50933-33-0 51026-28-9 51068-60-1 51218-45-2  
 51218-49-6 51235-04-2 51276-47-2 51308-54-4 51338-27-3  
 51487-69-5 51543-98-7 51580-86-0 51607-94-4 51609-41-7  
51630-58-1 51707-55-2 51796-19-1 51811-79-1 51954-76-8  
 51971-67-6 52207-99-5 52236-29-0 52236-30-3 52315-07-8  
 52316-55-9 52508-35-7 52570-16-8 52645-53-1 52704-98-0  
 52756-22-6 52756-25-9 52820-00-5 52888-80-9 52918-63-5  
 53042-79-8 53044-06-7 53112-28-0 53120-26-6 53120-27-7  
 53403-98-8 53404-00-5 53404-04-9 53404-05-0 53404-16-3  
 53404-18-5 53404-19-6 53404-20-9 53404-21-0 53404-24-3  
 53404-28-7 53404-29-8 53404-30-1 53404-31-2 53404-36-7  
 53404-37-8

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active  
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 53404-40-3 53404-43-6 53404-45-8 53404-46-9 53404-47-0  
 53404-49-2 53404-52-7 53404-53-8 53404-54-9 53404-55-0  
 53404-57-2 53404-58-3 53404-59-4 53404-67-4 53404-68-5  
 53404-69-6 53404-70-9 53404-71-0 53404-72-1 53404-77-6  
 53404-81-2 53404-82-3 53404-83-4 53404-84-5 53404-86-7  
 53404-87-8 53404-88-9 53404-89-0 53404-92-5 53404-93-6  
 53433-01-5 53433-02-6 53466-66-3 53466-87-8 53466-90-3  
 53466-93-6 53466-95-8 53466-98-1 53467-01-9 53494-70-5  
 53535-27-6 53535-32-3 53535-37-8 53537-62-5 53537-63-6  
 53637-60-8, Plurafac B 26 53663-71-1 53714-56-0 53780-34-0  
 53780-36-2 53819-72-0 53908-27-3 53910-25-1 53939-27-8  
 53939-28-9 53988-06-0 53988-93-5 54364-62-4 54453-03-1  
 54593-83-8 54774-45-7 54844-65-4 54864-61-8 55069-68-6  
 55072-57-6, Copper zinc hydroxide sulfate 55179-31-2 55195-26-1  
 55219-65-3 55256-33-2 55283-68-6 55285-14-8 55335-06-3

55406-53-6 55634-91-8 55635-13-7 55684-94-1 55701-05-8  
 55802-63-6, Zinc hydroxide sulfate 55807-46-0 55814-41-0 55861-78-4  
 55871-01-7 55871-02-8 55965-84-9 55965-87-2 56070-16-7  
 56073-07-5 56073-10-0 56141-00-5 56218-79-2 56219-04-6  
 56320-22-0, Arsenic sulfide (AsS<sub>2</sub>) 56425-91-3 56507-37-0 56573-85-4,  
 Tin-San 56578-18-8 56634-95-8 56681-55-1 56683-54-6 56717-11-4  
 56750-76-6 56797-40-1 56855-08-4D, N-C12-14 alkyl, chloride  
 57018-04-9 57052-04-7 57063-29-3 57130-91-3 57213-69-1  
 57249-19-1 57369-32-1 57373-19-0 57373-20-3 57375-63-0  
 57455-37-5, C.I. Pigment Blue 29 57646-30-7 57754-85-5 57837-19-1  
 57866-49-6 57966-95-7 57981-60-9 58001-44-8 58011-68-0  
 58175-59-0 58175-60-3 58594-45-9 58594-72-2 58594-74-4  
 58667-63-3 58810-48-3 58829-95-1 59010-86-5 59014-03-8  
 59026-08-3 59401-04-6 59644-67-6, Sterox NJ 59669-26-0 59915-53-6  
 60018-97-5 60037-58-3 60074-25-1 60168-88-9 60207-31-0  
 60207-90-1 60207-93-4 60238-56-4 60569-74-6, Daxad 23 60742-37-2  
 60816-37-7 60825-27-6 60840-85-9 60864-33-7 61019-78-1  
 61167-10-0 61228-92-0 61432-55-1 61566-21-0 61614-62-8  
 61676-87-7 61827-83-6 61827-84-7 62031-70-3, Wingstay V 62046-37-1  
 62449-69-8 62476-59-9 62732-91-6 62850-32-2 62865-36-5  
 62924-70-3 63100-33-4, Triton X 363 63284-71-9 63517-71-5  
 63517-72-6 63729-98-6 63744-60-5 63782-90-1 63798-77-6, Panasol AN  
 2 63837-33-2 63935-38-6 63992-41-6 64249-01-0 64359-80-4  
 64359-81-5 64491-92-5 64628-44-0 64700-56-7 64726-91-6  
 64902-72-3 65128-96-3 65271-80-9 65277-42-1 65666-57-1, Astrazon  
 Yellow 65731-84-2 65733-18-8 65863-15-2, Alkanol XC 65907-30-4  
 65934-95-4 65954-19-0 66063-05-6 66159-95-3 66215-27-8  
 66227-09-6 66230-04-4 66246-88-6 66267-77-4 66332-96-5  
 66348-55-8 66441-11-0 66441-23-4 66841-24-5 66841-25-6  
 66952-49-6 67053-55-8, Toximul D 67129-08-2 67233-85-6 67306-00-7  
 67375-30-8 67446-07-5 67564-91-4 67674-67-3 67747-09-5  
 67923-62-0 67989-88-2 67992-60-3 68084-55-9 68085-85-8  
 68157-60-8 68214-43-7 68228-18-2 68228-19-3 68228-20-6  
 68240-09-5 68359-37-5 68505-69-1 68610-00-4 68694-11-1  
 68813-94-5

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active  
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 68814-04-0, C.I. Pigment Yellow 115 68921-42-6 68957-70-0  
 69126-94-9D, derivs. 69254-40-6 69280-13-3, Hostaphat MDAR-N 040  
 69309-47-3 69312-67-0 69335-91-7 69409-94-5 69462-12-0  
 69484-12-4 69484-13-5 69484-14-6 69516-34-3 69581-33-5  
 69632-93-5 69632-97-9 69632-98-0 69633-04-1 69653-69-6  
 69770-45-2 69806-34-4 69806-40-2 69806-50-4 69820-27-5  
 70024-53-2 70124-77-5 70193-21-4 70217-36-6 70393-85-0  
 70630-17-0 71283-80-2 71317-73-2 71526-07-3 71561-11-0  
 71626-11-4 71697-59-1 71751-41-2, Avermectin B1 72146-51-1, Morwet  
 IP 72178-02-0 72269-48-8 72348-92-6 72459-58-6 72490-01-8  
 72598-35-7 72850-64-7 72915-82-3 72963-72-5 73250-68-7  
 73394-27-1 73468-21-0, Atplus 300F 73519-50-3 73886-28-9  
 73989-17-0, Avermectin 74051-80-2 74070-46-5 74222-97-2 74223-56-6  
 74223-64-6 74712-19-9 74738-17-3 74782-23-3 75497-92-6  
 75736-33-3 75747-77-2 76120-02-0 76397-81-4 76416-93-8, Tenneco  
 500-100 76578-12-6 76578-14-8 76608-88-3 76674-21-0 76738-62-0  
 76930-44-4, Po-san A 77182-82-2 77207-01-3 77227-69-1 77501-60-1  
 77501-63-4 77503-28-7 77503-29-8 77732-09-3 78110-38-0  
 78327-32-9 78357-48-9 78370-21-5 78403-23-3 78863-62-4  
 79241-46-6 79277-27-3 79277-67-1 79510-48-8 79538-32-2  
 79540-50-4 79622-59-6 79910-32-0 79983-71-4 80060-09-9

80625-77-0 81334-34-1 81335-37-7 81335-46-8 81335-47-9  
 81335-77-5 81412-43-3, Tridemorph 81510-83-0 81591-81-3 82010-74-0  
 82010-75-1 82010-77-3 82010-79-5 82010-82-0 82010-83-1  
 82027-59-6 82097-50-5 82211-24-3 82558-50-7 82560-54-1  
 82633-79-2 82657-04-3 82692-44-2 82810-23-9D, alkyl ethers  
 83055-99-6 83121-18-0 83130-01-2 83164-33-4 83318-76-7  
 83542-69-2 83542-80-7 83542-83-0 83601-83-6 83657-22-1  
 83657-24-3 83733-82-8 83869-01-6, TF 310 83982-06-3D, N-alkyl,  
 sodium salt, complex with iodine 84082-88-2 84082-93-9 84332-86-5  
 84478-52-4 84496-56-0 85411-41-2, T-Mulz AO 2 85509-19-9  
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 92302-40-4 92529-51-6, Sure-Sol 180 93697-74-6 94050-52-9  
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 105512-06-9 105864-15-1, Morwet EFW 106040-48-6 106700-29-2  
 107534-96-3 108731-70-0 110956-75-7 111353-84-5 111479-05-1  
 111578-32-6 111872-58-3 111988-49-9 111991-09-4 112226-61-6

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active  
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

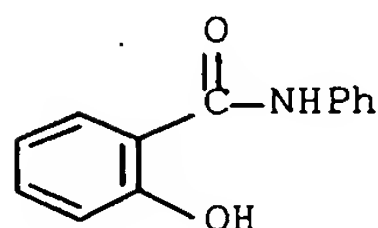
IT 87-17-2 584-79-2 959-98-8 7696-12-0  
8011-63-0, Bordeaux mixture 9006-42-2, Metiram  
10453-86-8 11141-17-6 21351-39-3  
26002-80-2 39515-41-8 51630-58-1  
52315-07-8 52645-53-1 52918-63-5  
55285-14-8 66230-04-4 68085-85-8  
68359-37-5 82657-04-3 91465-08-6

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active  
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

RN 87-17-2 HCAPLUS

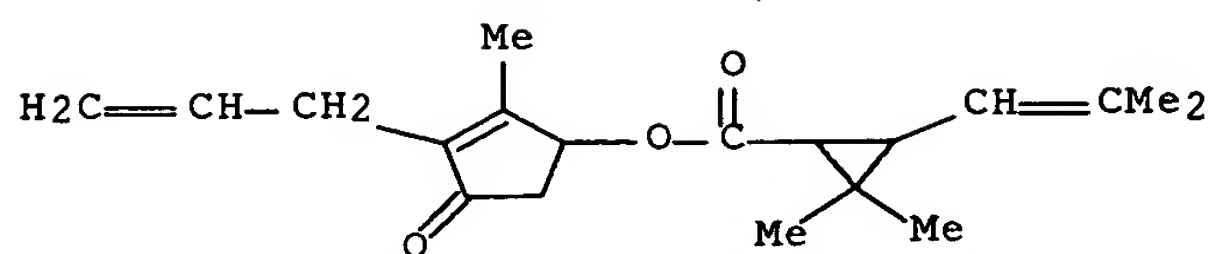
CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 584-79-2 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)-,  
 2-methyl-4-oxo-3-(2-propenyl)-2-cyclopenten-1-yl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX

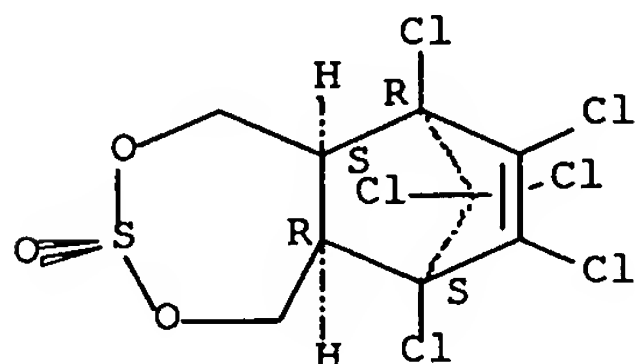
NAME)



RN 959-98-8 HCAPLUS

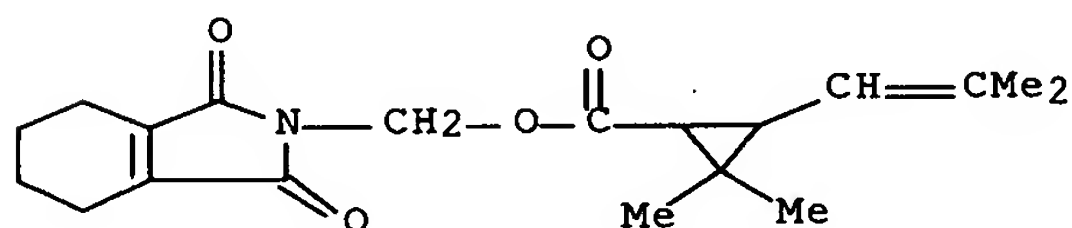
CN 6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-  
1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide, (3 $\alpha$ ,5a $\beta$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,9 $\alpha$ ,9a  
 $\beta$ )-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



RN 7696-12-0 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propen-1-yl)-,  
(1,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2-yl)methyl ester (CA INDEX  
NAME)



RN 8011-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN Bordeaux mixture (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 9006-42-2 HCAPLUS

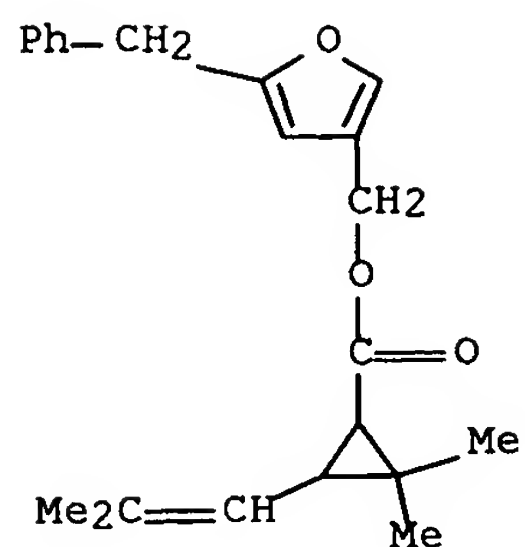
CN Metiram (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 10453-86-8 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propen-1-yl)-,  
[5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl]methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)

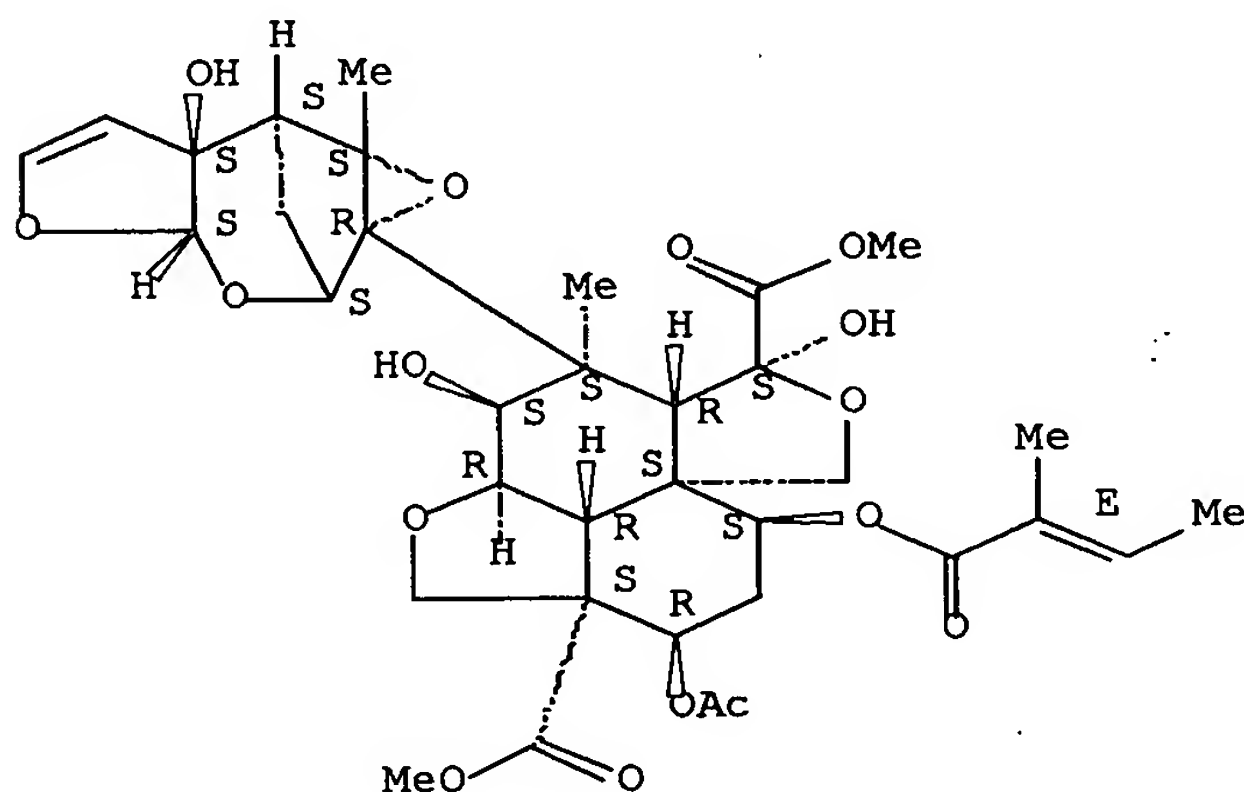




RN 11141-17-6 HCAPLUS

7H,8H-Isobenzofuro[5,4,3a-cd]isobenzofuran-5,10a(1H)-dicarboxylic acid, 10-(acetyloxy)octahydro-3,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-8-[[ (2E)-2-methyl-1-oxo-2-buten-1-yl]oxy]-4-[(1aR,2S,3aS,6aS,7S,7aS)-3a,6a,7,7a-tetrahydro-6a-hydroxy-7a-methyl-2,7-methanofuro[2,3-b]oxireno[e]oxepin-1a(2H)-yl]-, 5,10a-dimethyl ester, (2aR,3S,4S,4aR,5S,7aS,8S,10R,10aS,10bR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 21351-39-3 HCAPLUS

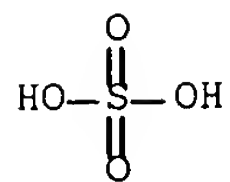
CN Urea, sulfate (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

.CM 1

CRN 7664-93-9

CMF H2 O4 S

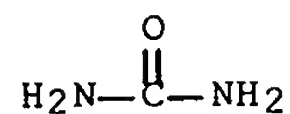




CM 2

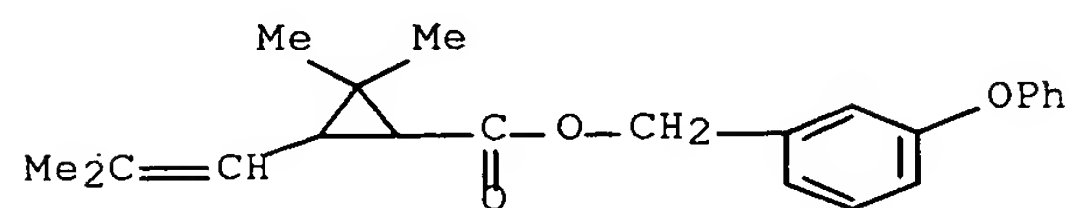
CRN 57-13-6

CMF C H4 N2 O



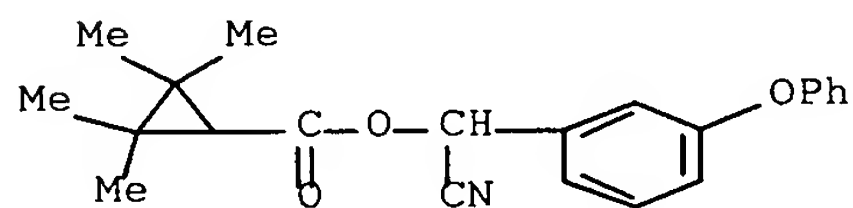
RN 26002-80-2 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)-, (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

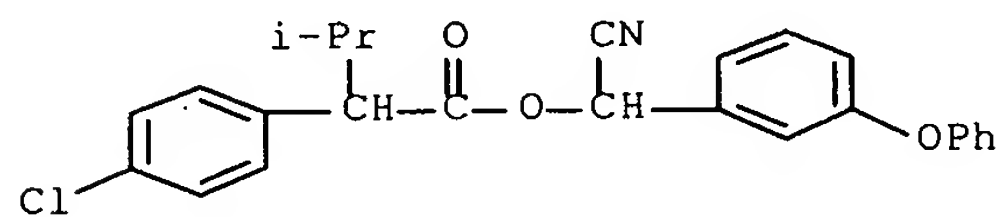


RN 39515-41-8 HCAPLUS

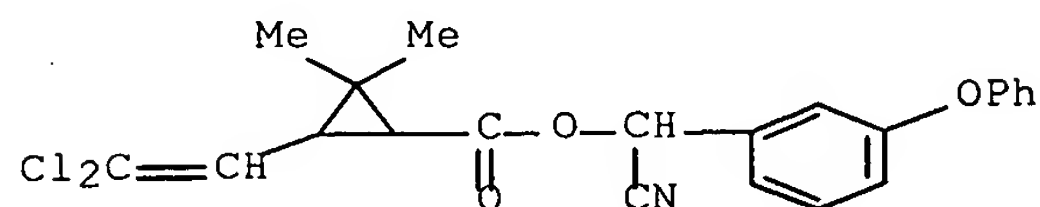
CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2,3,3-tetramethyl-, cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



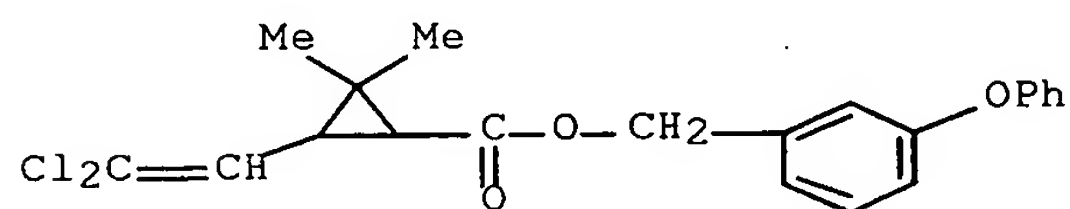
RN 51630-58-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- $\alpha$ -(1-methylethyl)-, cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 52315-07-8 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-,  
cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

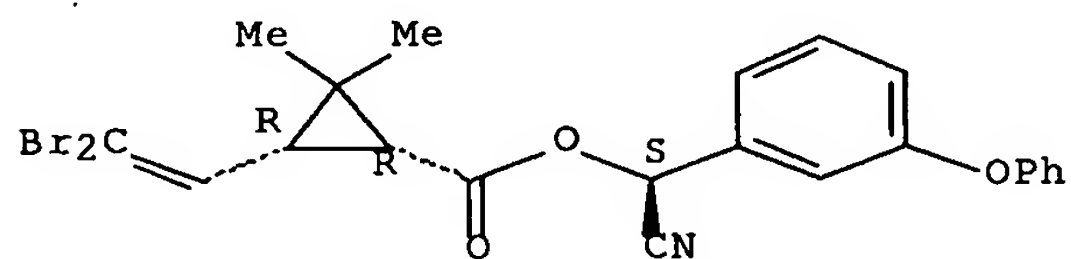
RN 52645-53-1 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-,  
(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 52918-63-5 HCAPLUS

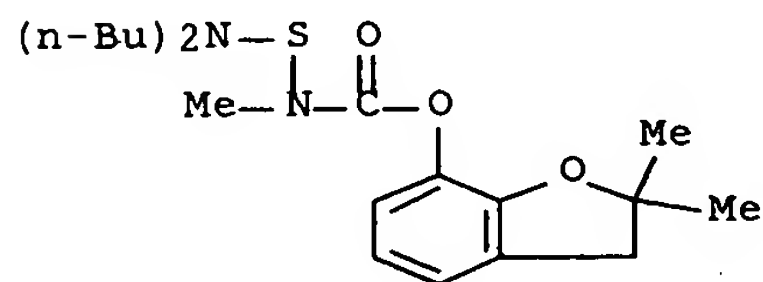
CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dibromoethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-,  
(S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester, (1R,3R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 55285-14-8 HCAPLUS

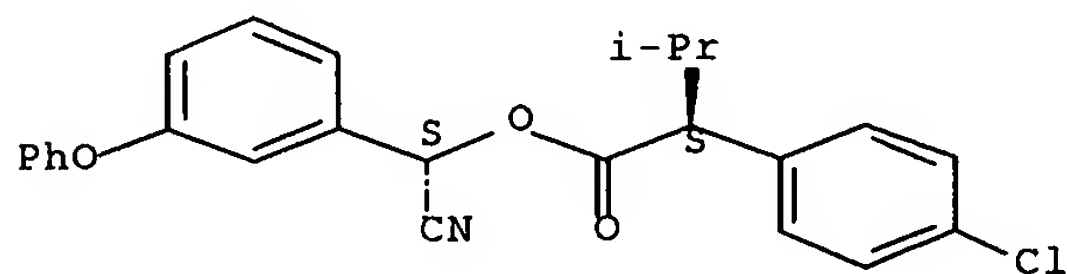
CN Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)thio]methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 66230-04-4 HCAPLUS

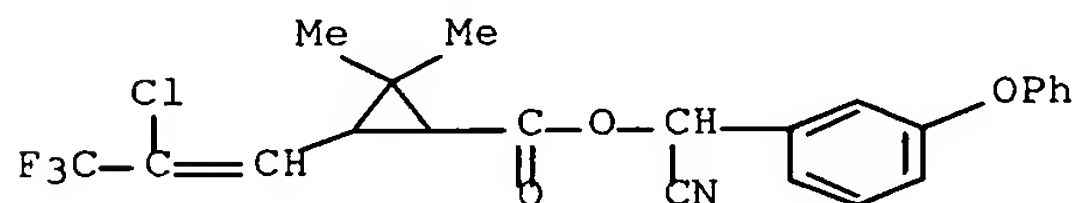
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- $\alpha$ -(1-methylethyl)-,  
(S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester, ( $\alpha$ S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



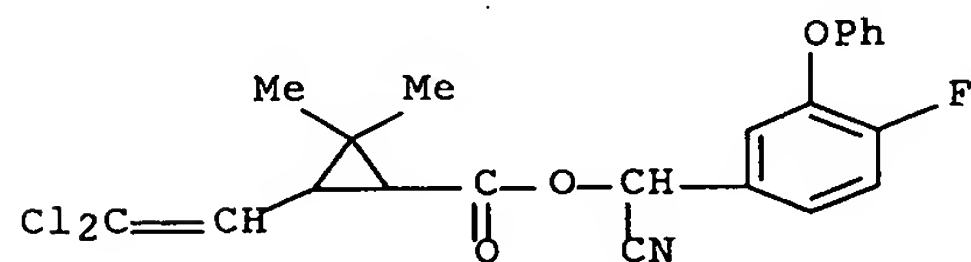
RN 68085-85-8 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-, cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 68359-37-5 HCAPLUS

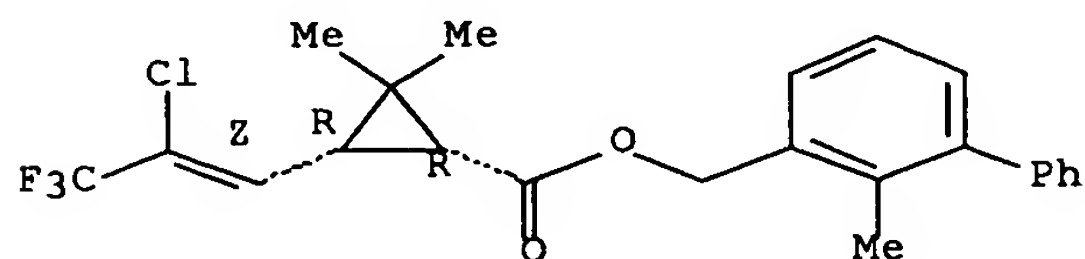
CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-, cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 82657-04-3 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(1Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl]-2,2-dimethyl-, (2-methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)methyl ester, (1R,3R)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.

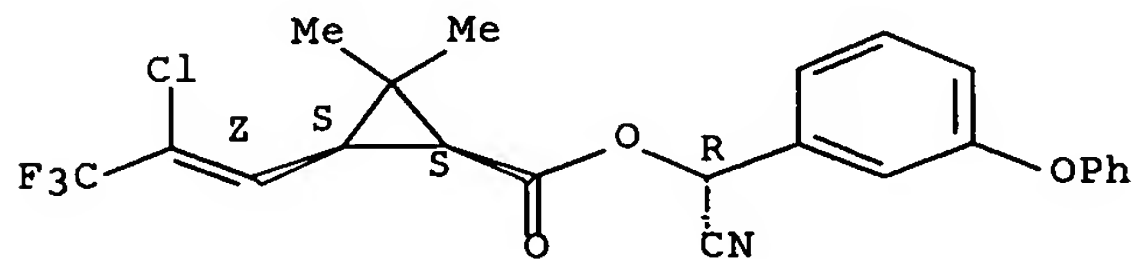


RN 91465-08-6 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(1Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl]-  
2,2-dimethyl-, (R)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester, (1S,3S)-rel- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



L196 ANSWER 3 OF 86 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:106462 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:106462

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:20255c-d

TITLE: Fabric softener containing a urea-inclusion compound  
of a hydrogenated tallow quaternary ammonium  
salt

INVENTOR(S): Sniegowski, Mitchell S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corn Products Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2940816		19600614	US 1957-698345	19571125 <--

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

AB A textile softener for application in laundering which is a dry, free-flowing powder is made by mixing a paste containing 75% of tech.  
(C18H35)2(Me)[HOCH2CH2(OCH2CH2)3O]N+MeSO4- and 25% EtOH or iso-PrOH with at least 3.5 times its weight of urea and 5-30% of its weight of a nonionic wetting agent. Whitening agents, diluents, or perfumes may also be included. The mixture is heated at 80° for 1 h. and ground. The ammonium salt forms an inclusion compound with the urea.

CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, Waxes, and Detergents)

IT Softening agents  
(for textiles, distearylmethyltriethoxyethanol ammonium Me sulfate-urea inclusion compound as)

IT Textiles  
(softening agents for, distearylmethyltriethoxyethanol ammonium Me sulfate-urea inclusion compound as)

=&gt; d ibib ab hitstr 4-14

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L196 ANSWER 4 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:158881 USPATFULL Full-text

TITLE: Herbicide microemulsion-forming-concentrates,  
microemulsions, and methods  
INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES  
Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES  
Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005137091	A1	20050623
	US 7094735	B2	20060822
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-838093	A1	20040503 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2002-103455, filed on 21 Mar 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6803345		

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KAGAN BINDER, PLLC, SUITE 200, MAPLE ISLAND BUILDING, 221 MAIN STREET NORTH, STILLWATER, MN, 55082, US		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	32		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1614		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions, in particular, herbicide compositions that are prepared from microemulsions containing herbicide compound in acid form, and methods of their preparation and use.

L196 ANSWER 5 OF 86 USPTAFULL on STN DUPLICATE 3  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:220170 USPTAFULL Full-text  
TITLE: Herbicide composition comprising herbicide compound in acid form and acidifying agent  
INVENTOR(S): Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES  
Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES  
Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003153461	A1	20030814	<--
	US 6906004	B2	20050614	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-102799	A1	20020321 (10)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kagan Binder, PLLC, Maple Island Building, 221 Main Street North, Suite 200, Stillwater, MN, 55082		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	46		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2719		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions and methods for their preparation and use, in particular, herbicide compositions and methods relating to herbicide compositions containing herbicide compounds in acid form, and further including an acidifying agent.

L196 ANSWER 6 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:214246 USPATFULL Full-text

TITLE: Herbicide microemulsion-forming-concentrates, microemulsions, and methods

INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES  
 Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES  
 Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003148889	A1	20030807	<--
	US 6803345	B2	20041012	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-103455	A1	20020321 (10)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kagan Binder, PLLC, Maple Island Building, Suite 200, 221 Main Street North, Stillwater, MI, 55082

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 40

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1678

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions, in particular, herbicide compositions that are prepared from microemulsions containing herbicide compound in acid form, and methods of their preparation and use.

L196 ANSWER 7 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:207786 USPATFULL Full-text

TITLE: Herbicide compositions comprising imidazolinone acid, methods of preparation, and methods of use

INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES  
 Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003144147	A1	20030731	<--
	US 6703346	B2	20040309	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-103519	A1	20020321 (10)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--



DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
 FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kagan Binder, PLLC, Suite 200, Maple Island Building,  
 221 Main Street North, Stillwater, MN, 55082  
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49  
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
 LINE COUNT: 1778

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions (including suspension concentrates, herbicide compositions prepared therefrom), and others that include imidazolinone acid, which can optionally and preferably also include an acidifying agent, and methods of making and using such compositions.

L196 ANSWER 8 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:322294 USPATFULL Full-text

TITLE: Methods and compositions for increasing the efficacy of biologically-active ingredients

INVENTOR(S): Windsor, J. Brian, Austin, TX, UNITED STATES  
 Roux, Stan J., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES  
 Lloyd, Alan M., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES  
 Thomas, Collin E., Dallas, TX, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006276339	A1	20061207		
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-531744	A1	20031016	(10)	<--
	WO 2003-US32667		20031016		
			20060123	PCT 371 date	

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-418803P	20021016	(60) <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., 600 CONGRESS AVE., SUITE 2400, AUSTIN, TX, 78701, US		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	13 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	14273		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides methods and compositions for modulating the sensitivity of cells to cytotoxic compounds and other active agents. In accordance with the invention, compositions are provided comprising combinations of ectophosphatase inhibitors and active agents. Active agents include antibiotics, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, chemotherapeutic agents, and plant growth regulators. By increasing the efficacy of active agents, the invention allows use of compositions with lowered concentrations of active ingredients.

IT 21351-39-3

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

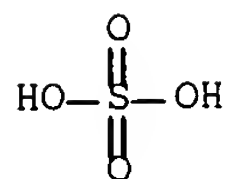
RN 21351-39-3 USPATFULL

CN Urea, sulfate (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7664-93-9

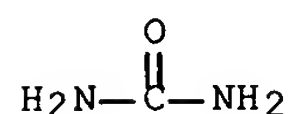
CMF H2 O4 S



CM 2

CRN 57-13-6

CMF C H4 N2 O



L196 ANSWER 9 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:241154 USPATFULL Full-textTITLE: Herbicide microemulsion-forming-concentrates,  
microemulsions, and methodsINVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES  
Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES  
Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006205601	A1	20060914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-434415	A1	20060515 (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-838093, filed on 3 May 2004, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 2002-103455, filed on 21 Mar 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6803345		

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228	(60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KAGAN BINDER, PLLC, SUITE 200, MAPLE ISLAND BUILDING,  
221 MAIN STREET NORTH, STILLWATER, MN, 55082, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1593

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions, in particular, herbicide compositions that are prepared from microemulsions containing herbicide compound in acid form, and methods of their preparation and use.

L196 ANSWER 10 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:150996 USPATFULL Full-text  
 TITLE: Regulation of mammalian hair growth  
 INVENTOR(S): Oblong, John Erich, Loveland, OH, UNITED STATES  
 McPhail, Sara Johnson, West Chester, OH, UNITED STATES  
 McArthur, Shannon Christine, Indian Springs, OH, UNITED STATES  
 Bascom, Charles Carson, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES  
 Eickhoff, David Joseph, Ft. Mitchell, KY, UNITED STATES  
 McIver, John McMillan, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006127431	A1	20060615
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-344771	A1	20060201 (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-783151, filed on 19 Feb 2004, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-451910P	20030304 (60) <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION, WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161, 6110 CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1941	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a topical skin care composition containing a safe and effective amount of a skin care active comprising agmatine, and its salt; a safe and effective amount of a first additional skin care active selected from the group consisting of BHT or BHA, hexamidine, cetyl pyridinium chloride, green tea catechins, phytosterols, ursolic acid, compounds derived from plant extracts, their salts and derivatives; and a dermatologically acceptable carrier for the agmatine composition. The present invention also relates to methods of using such agmatine compositions to regulate hair growth and the condition of mammalian skin. Said methods generally comprise the step of topically applying the composition to the skin of a mammal needing such treatment, a safe and effective amount of such compositions.

L196 ANSWER 11 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:196824 USPATFULL Full-text  
 TITLE: Herbicide composition comprising herbicide compound in acid form and acidifying agent  
 INVENTOR(S): Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES  
 Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005170967	A1	20050804
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-98829	A1	20050404 (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-102799, filed on 21 Mar 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6906004		

	NUMBER	DATE	
	-----	-----	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KAGAN BINDER, PLLC, SUITE 200, MAPLE ISLAND BUILDING, 221 MAIN STREET NORTH, STILLWATER, MN, 55082, US		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2537		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions and methods for their preparation and use, in particular, herbicide compositions and methods relating to herbicide compositions containing herbicide compounds in acid form, and further including an acidifying agent.

L196 ANSWER 12 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:3921 USPATFULL Full-text  
 TITLE: Regulation of mammalian hair growth  
 INVENTOR(S): Oblong, John Erich, Loveland, OH, UNITED STATES  
 McPhail, Sara Johnson, West Chester, OH, UNITED STATES  
 McArthur, Shannon Christine, Indian Springs, OH, UNITED STATES  
 Bascom, Charles Carson, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES  
 Eickhoff, David Joseph, Ft. Mitchell, KY, UNITED STATES  
 McIver, John McMillan, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	-----	-----	-----
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005003024	A1	20050106
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-783151	A1	20040219 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
	-----	-----	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-451910P	20030304 (60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION, WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161, 6110 CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2006		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a topical skin care composition containing a safe and effective amount of a skin care active comprising agmatine, and its salt; a safe and effective amount of a first additional skin care active selected from the group consisting of BHT or BHA, hexamidine, cetyl pyridinium chloride, green tea catechins, phytosterols, ursolic acid, compounds derived from plant extracts, their salts and derivatives; and a dermatologically acceptable carrier for the agmatine composition.

The present invention also relates to methods of using such agmatine compositions to regulate hair growth and the condition of mammalian skin.

Said methods generally comprise the step of topically applying the composition to the skin of a mammal needing such treatment, a safe and effective amount of such compositions.

L196 ANSWER 13 OF 86 USPTAFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:165874 USPTAFULL Full-text  
 TITLE: Herbicide compositions comprising imidazolinone acid, methods of preparation, and methods of use  
 INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES  
 Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004127364	A1	20040701	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-737950	A1	20031216	(10) <--
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-103519, filed on 21 Mar 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6703346			

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228	(60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
 FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KAGAN BINDER, PLLC, SUITE 200, MAPLE ISLAND BUILDING, 221 MAIN STREET NORTH, STILLWATER, MN, 55082  
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 1  
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
 LINE COUNT: 1580

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions (including suspension concentrates, herbicide compositions prepared therefrom), and others that include imidazolinone acid, which can optionally and preferably also include an acidifying agent, and methods of making and using such compositions.

L196 ANSWER 14 OF 86 USPTAFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:220171 USPTAFULL Full-text  
 TITLE: Herbicide compositions comprising suspension concentrate with glyphosate acid, methods of preparation, and methods of use  
 INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES  
 Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES  
 Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003153462	A1	20030814	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-103493	A1	20020321	(10) <--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228	(60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
 FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kagan Binder, PLLC, Suite 200, Maple Island Building,  
 221 Main street North, Stillwater, MN, 55082  
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42  
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
 LINE COUNT: 1343

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are suspension concentrates that include glyphosate acid,  
 herbicide compositions prepared therefrom, and methods of making and using  
 each.

=> d iall abeq tech abex 15-42

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS,  
 EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L196 ANSWER 15 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-434400 [44] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-445987; 1999-094984; 2001-578896; 2001-610437;  
 2002-424395; 2002-758689; 2003-014447; 2003-138207;  
 2003-166041; 2003-361489; 2003-615742; 2003-696821;  
 2003-786759; 2004-095851; 2004-388236; 2005-046485;  
 2005-131091; 2005-580207  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-133315 [44]  
 TITLE: Preparation of an **insecticide**,  
**fungicide** and **fertilizer**, useful to  
 kill ants, termites and cockroaches and for the health  
 and **growth** of plants, comprises mixing, heating  
 and reacting urea, water, salt forming compounds and  
**filler**  
 DERWENT CLASS: A97; C03; C04  
 INVENTOR: BLOUNT D H  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BLOU-I) BLOUNT D H  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

#### PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050130841	A1	20050616	(200544)*	EN	10[0]	C05G003-00

#### APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	<u><b>US 1996-723779 19960930</b></u>
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	<u><b>US 1997-801776 19970214</b></u>
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	<u><b>US 2000-532646 20000322</b></u>
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	<u><b>US 2001-941402 20010830</b></u>
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	US 2004-922291 20040820
US 20050130841	A1		US 2004-974996 20041028

#### FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
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US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	US 5788915	A
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	US 5854309	A
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	US 6348526	B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-974996 20041028  
US 1996-723779 19960930  
US 1997-801776 19970214  
US 2000-532646 20000322  
US 2001-941402 20010830  
US 2004-922291 20040820

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08G0018-00 [I,C]; C08G0018-38 [I,A]; C08G0018-66 [I,A];  
C09K0021-00 [I,C]; C09K0021-10 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20050130841 A1 UPAB: 20060825

NOVELTY - Preparation of an insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer comprises mixing, heating and reacting urea (I) (50-100 parts by weight), water (II) (10-40 parts by weight), salt forming compounds (III) (0-400 parts by weight) and filler (IV) (0-300 parts by weight).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Preparation of an insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer comprises mixing, heating and reacting urea (I) (50-100 parts by weight), water (II) (10-40 parts by weight), salt forming compounds (III) (0-400 parts by weight) and filler (IV) (0-300 parts by weight), where (I) and (II) are mixed first and then heated to 100-120degreesC at ambient pressure for 0.1-3 hours, and is reacted to produce a partially hydrolyzed urea, then component (III) is added, mixed and heated to 100-120degreesC at ambient pressure for 0.1-3 hours and is reacted to give a partially hydrolyzed urea salt and finally (IV) is added and mixed to give a partially hydrolyzed urea composition.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an insecticide, fungicide and a fertilizer

ACTIVITY - Fungicide; Insecticide; Fertilizer.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The fungicides and insecticides are especially useful to kill ants, termites and cockroaches. The fertilizer is useful for the health and growth of plants. The ability of (I) to enhance the growth was tested in tomato plants of 4-5 inches tall. The results showed that with in 10 days the fertilized plant grew about 34 inches taller than the unfertilized plants.

ADVANTAGE - The process is useful to produce an inexpensive partially hydrolyzed urea with a plurality of nitrogen moieties. The fertilizer compounds are rapid and long acting. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-W04B; A12-W04C; C04-C02; C04-D01; C05-A01A;

C05-A01B; C05-A02; C05-B01G; C05-B01N; C05-B01P;  
C05-B02A; C05-B02C; C05-C01; C05-C05; C05-C06; C05-C07;  
C07-D13; C10-A13A; C10-A13D; C10-A15; C10-A17; C10-B01;  
C10-B03; C10-C02; C14-A06; C14-B04B; C14-T

## TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (III) are phosphorus, boron, boron-phosphate or sulfur containing compounds, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals and/or metals (all in an amount of 0-400 parts by weight). (IV) is urea, melamine, dicyandiamide, melamine cyanurate, amino phosphates, aminopolyphosphates, aminoplasts, phenoplasts, powdered synthetic resins, sawdust, carbohydrates, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, amino phosphates, potassium phosphate, amino sulfates, silica, diatomaceous earth, alkali metal silicates, alkaline earth metal silicates, metals, metal silicates, oxides, carbonates, sulfates, phosphates and borates and/or potassium hydrogen phosphate (all in an amount of 0-300 parts by weight). The partially hydrolyzed urea

salt is a partially hydrolyzed urea salt of phosphorus oxyacid. The partially hydrolyzed urea is a partially hydrolyzed urea salt of an organic phosphorus compound or potassium partially hydrolyzed urea salt of phosphorous acid. The phosphorus containing compound is an acidic phosphorus compound or organic phosphite. The partially hydrolyzed urea composition is partially hydrolyzed urea sulfate. The organic phosphorus compound is organic phosphorus compound with a valence of 3. (IV) is tetrapotassium pyrophosphate. (III) are phosphorus oxyacids, boron oxyacids, sulfur oxyacids, boron phosphates, phosphates, phosphorous acid, potassium hydroxide, hypophosphorous acid, polyphosphorous acid, polyhypophosphorus acid, ammonium salts of phosphorous acids, polyphosphates of ammonia, alkali metal hydrogen phosphates, alkaline earth metal hydrogen phosphates, phosphates of amines, polyamines, amino compounds, thioureas, alkyanolamines, boric acid and its salts and their derivatives, organic phosphorus compounds and their salts, halogenated organic phosphorus compounds, their salts and their derivatives, organic acids, nitrogen containing salts of boron-phosphate oxyacid, phosphoric acid, pyrophosphoric acid, triphosphoric acid, metaphosphoric acid, phosphorous acid (preferred), hydrophosphorous acid, phosphinic acid, phosphinous acid, phosphine oxide, phosphorus trihalides, phosphorus oxyhalides, phosphorus oxide, mono-metal hydrogen phosphates, ammonia dihydrogen phosphate, bromated phosphates, alkali metal dihydrogen phosphate and halogenated phosphate-phosphite and their halides and acids, alkylchlorophosphines, alkyl phosphines, alkyl phosphites, dialkyl hydrogen phosphites, dialkyl alkyl phosphonates, trialkyl phosphites, organic acid phosphates, organic diphosphonate esters, aryl phosphites, aryl hydrogen phosphates, halogenated phosphonates esters, alkali metal containing compounds, alkaline earth metal containing compounds, ammonia, amines, polyamines and/or amino compounds. Preferred Process: (II) is added to the urea before heating. The partially hydrolyzed urea is reacted with phosphorous acid and then with potassium hydroxide until the pH is 6-8. The partially hydrolyzed urea is reacted with a mixture of organic phosphite and phosphoric acid and then with ammonia until the pH is 5-8.

ABEX ADMINISTRATION - Administration of the fertilizer is by spraying. No dosage given.

EXAMPLE - Urea (20 parts by weight) and water (3 parts by weight) were mixed. The mixture was heated to 105degreesC, for 10 minutes and at ambient pressure to give partially hydrolyzed urea (V). To (V), phosphorous acid flakes (100 parts by weight) was added slowly and then heated to 100degreesC for 15 minutes at ambient pressure to give a partially hydrolyzed urea salt of phosphorous acid (VI). (V) was reacted with 50% aqueous potassium hydroxide solution and the reaction mixture was worked up to give fertilizer, fungicide and insecticide compound, potassium partially hydrolyzed urea salt of phosphorous acid.

L196 ANSWER 16 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-403204 [41] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-124209; 2003-468155; 2003-492421; 2003-764556;  
 2003-843468; 2004-213228  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-124515 [41]

TITLE: Aqueous decontamination formulation for, e.g. sterilization of medical instruments, includes reactive compound from nucleophilic compounds or oxidizing compounds, bleaching activator, inorganic base, and water

DERWENT CLASS: A18; A25; A97; D22; E19; E37; P34

INVENTOR: COMSTOCK R H; ENGLER D E; TUCKER M; TUCKER M D

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ENGL-I) ENGLER D E; (SAND-N) SANDIA CORP; (TUCK-I) TUCKER M D

COUNTRY COUNT: 101

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050109981	A1	20050526	(200541)*	EN	13[0]	A01N001-00
WO 2005055963	A2	20050623	(200541)	EN		A61K007-00
WO 2005057588	A2	20050623	(200541)	EN		G21F000-00
WO 2005089100	A2	20050929	(200564)	EN		A61L000-00

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050109981	A1 CIP of	US 2000-607586	20000629
US 20050109981	A1 CIP of	US 2001-952940	20010914
US 20050109981	A1 Provisional	US 2001-326508P	20011001
US 20050109981	A1 Provisional	US 2001-334271P	20011130
US 20050109981	A1 Provisional	US 2002-387104P	20020607
US 20050109981	A1 Provisional	US 2002-397424P	20020719
US 20050109981	A1 CIP of	US 2002-251569	20020920
US 20050109981	A1 Provisional	US 2003-446642P	20030210
US 20050109981	A1 CIP of	US 2003-623370	20030718
US 20050109981	A1 CIP of	US 2003-740317	20031218
US 20050109981	A1	US 2004-765678	20040127
WO 2005057588	A2	WO 2004-US22956	20040716
WO 2005055963	A2	WO 2004-US22957	20040716
WO 2005089100	A2	WO 2005-US3329	20050127

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20050109981	A1 CIP of	US 6566574 B
US 20050109981	A1 CIP of	US 6723890 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-765678 20040127

US 2000-607586 20000629

US 2001-952940 20010914

US 2001-326508P 20011001

US 2001-334271P 20011130

US 2002-387104P 20020607

US 2002-397424P 20020719

US 2002-251569 20020920

US 2003-446642P 20030210

US 2003-623370 20030718

US 2003-740317 20031218

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61L

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0031-14 [I,A]; A61K0031-14 [I,C]; A61K0031-185 [I,C]; A61K0031-19 [I,A]; A61K0031-327 [I,A]; A61K0031-327 [I,C]

; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C]; A61K0033-22 [I,A]  
 ; A61K0033-22 [I,C]; A61K0033-40 [I,A]; A61K0033-40 [I,C]  
 ; A61K0033-42 [I,A]; A61K0033-42 [I,C]; A61K0045-00 [I,C]  
 ; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A62D0003-00 [I,A]; A62D0003-00 [I,C]  
 ; G21F [I,S]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20050109981 A1 UPAB: 20051222

NOVELTY - An aqueous decontamination formulation comprises a reactive compound from nucleophilic compounds or oxidizing compounds, a bleaching activator, an inorganic base, and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a decontamination kit system comprising two components, that when mixed together, make an aqueous decontamination formulation for disinfection and sterilization, comprising a first premixed, organic component, Part A, comprising a bleaching activator; and a second premixed, inorganic component, Part B, comprising the inventive formulation.

USE - For disinfection and sterilization applications, e.g. disinfection of food processing equipment, disinfection of areas containing livestock, mold remediation, sterilization of medical instruments, and direct disinfection of food surfaces, e.g. beef carcasses.

ADVANTAGE - The invention neutralizes the adverse effects of biological pathogens, and can neutralize and does not contain or produce infection, adverse health effects, or even fatality in animals. MANUAL CODE: CPI:  
 A12-V03C1; A12-W12; D09-A01; D09-A01A; E10-C04J2;

E10-D01D; E10-D03C; E10-E04H1; E10-E04K; E10-G02U;  
 E31-E01; E32-A04; E33; E34; E34-D; E35-U

## TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The bleaching activator comprises glycerol diacetate or propylene glycol diacetate. The cationic surfactant comprises benzalkonium chloride. The freeze-point depressant comprises propylene glycol. The reactive compound in Part B comprises compound(s) from oximates, butane-2,3-dione, monooximate ion, benzohydroxamate, alkoxides, methoxide, ethoxide, aryloxides, aryl substituted benzenesulfonates, aldehydes, glutaraldehyde, peroxymonosulfate, Fenton's reagent, or sodium hypochlorite. The Part A further comprises a solubilizing compound comprising a cationic surfactant comprising quat. ammonium salt(s) from cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, cetylpyridinium chloride, alkyldimethylbenzylammonium salt, tetrabutyl ammonium bromide, polymeric quaternary compounds, or benzyl (12-16C) alkyldimethylammonium chlorides. The solubilizing compound comprises ethanol. It includes a cationic hydrotrope comprising compound(s) from tetrapentyl ammonium bromide, triacetyl methyl ammonium bromide, tetrabutyl ammonium bromide, or pentamethyltallow alkyltrimethylenediammonium dichloride.

The Part A further comprises solvent(s) from di(propylene glycol) methyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, hexylene glycol, N,N-dimethylethylamine, isobutanol, and isopropanol. The bleaching activator comprises one or more water-soluble bleaching activators selected from the group consisting of short-chained organic compounds that contain an ester bond, ethylene glycol diacetate, propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, methyl acetate, dimethyl glutarate, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, glycerol acetate (monoacetin), glycerol diacetate (diacetin), glycerol triacetate (triacetin), acetylcholine chloride, 4-cyanobenzoic acid, propylene glycol diacetate, and nitrile group activators. The bleaching activator comprises water-insoluble bleaching activator(s) from tetraacetyl ethylenediamine, n-nonanoyloxybenzenesulfonate, or N-acetyl pentaacetate.

The Part A comprises corrosion inhibitor(s) from N,N-dimethyl ethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethanolamine salts of 9C, 10C, and/or 12C diacid mixtures, dicyclohexyl amine nitrite, or N,N-dibenzylamine. The



Part A comprises a fatty alcohol comprising compound(s) from 1-dodecanol, 1-tridecanol, hexadecanol, or 1-tetradecanol. It includes a freeze point depressant comprising propylene glycol or potassium acetate. The kit system comprises no amount of a cationic surfactant, benzalkonium chloride, or a carbonate salt. The fatty alcohol comprises 1-dodecanol. The solvent comprises diethylene glycol monobutyl ether and isobutanol. The organic base comprises triethanolamine.

Preferred Composition: The formulation comprises 0.5-60 wt.% reactive compound, 1-10 wt.% bleaching activator, 3-30 wt.% inorganic base, 0-5 wt.% cationic surfactant, 0-10 wt.% ethanol, 0-20 wt.% freeze-point depressant, and water (remainder). For every 100 g aqueous decontamination formulation made-up after mixing Parts A and B. Part A comprises 1-10 g bleaching activator, 0-4 g cationic surfactant 0-2 g cationic hydrotrope, 0-20 g, freeze-point depressant, 0-0.6 g fatty alcohol, 0-2 g solvent, and 0-6 g organic base. The Part B comprises 3-70 g 8% hydrogen peroxide solution, 5-20 g inorganic base, and water to make up 100 grams of total decontamination formulation.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The reactive compound comprises hydrogen peroxide. The inorganic base comprises potassium acetate. The formulation further comprises sorbent additive(s) from sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium bicarbonate, calcium carbonate, potassium silicate, precipitated silicates, percarbonates, amorphous silica, fumed silica, sodium citrate, dendritic salt (sea salt), or citric acid. The reactive compound in Part B comprises compound(s) from peroxide compounds, activated peroxide compounds, hydrogen peroxide, urea hydrogen peroxide, hydroperoxycarbonate, sodium perborate, sodium percarbonate, sodium carbonate perhydrate, sodium peroxydisilicate, sodium peroxyphosphate, sodium peroxydisilicate, sodium peroxydisilicatehydrogen, peroxide adducts of pyrophosphates, citrates, sodium sulfate, urea, sodium silicate, or peracetic acid. The inorganic base comprises compound(s) from potassium carbonate, potassium bicarbonate, potassium hydroxide, potassium sulfate, potassium phosphate (dibasic or tribasic), potassium borate, potassium tetraborate, potassium acetate, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium hydroxide, sodium sulfate, sodium phosphate (dibasic or tribasic), sodium borate, sodium acetate, ammonium carbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, ammonium hydroxide, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate (dibasic or tribasic), ammonium borate, ammonium acetate, calcium carbonate, calcium bicarbonate, calcium hydroxide, calcium sulfate, calcium phosphate (dibasic or tribasic), calcium borate, calcium acetate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium bicarbonate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium sulfate, magnesium phosphate (dibasic or tribasic), magnesium borate, magnesium acetate, sodium percarbonate, ammonium hydrogen bicarbonate, or lithium bicarbonate. Preferred Composition: The formulation comprises 3-10 wt.% potassium carbonate.

POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The sorbent additive can be polyethylene glycol, PEG 8000(TM), urea, or polyols. It can comprise polyol compound(s) from sorbitol, mannitol, hydrogenated starch hydrolysates, maltitol, zylitol, lactitol monohydrate, anhydrous isomalt, erythritol, or polydextrose. The Part A further comprises water-soluble polymer(s) from polyvinyl alcohol, guar gum, polydiallyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, polyacrylamide, glycerol, poly(ethylene oxide), poly(ethylene glycol), polyethylene glycol 8000, guar gum 2-hydroxypropyl ether, polyquaternium compounds, or poly-ethoxylated glycerine. The water-soluble polymer comprises poly-ethoxylated glycerine.

Preferred Composition: The water-soluble polymer is present in 0-6 g.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A formulation containing 50 g 8% hydrogen peroxide solution, 8 g diacetin, 6 g ethanol, 7 g potassium carbonate, and 29 g deionized water was prepared. Spore kill tests were performed on the formulation using *Bacillus globigii* spores. Spores were exposed to the formulation for 15-60

minutes. No spore growth was observed on any culture plates after the contact times. This corresponded to 7-log kill in this formulation.

L196 ANSWER 17 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-046485 [05] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-445987; 1999-094984; 2001-578896; 2001-610437;  
 2002-424395; 2002-758689; 2003-014447; 2003-138207;  
 2003-166041; 2003-361489; 2003-615742; 2003-696821;  
 2003-786759; 2004-095851; 2004-388236; 2005-131091;  
 2005-434400; 2005-580207  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-015804 [05]  
 TITLE: Urea condensate-organic waste material composition useful  
 as fertilizer and animal feed, produced by  
 reacting urea, organic waste material, acidic salt  
 forming compound, filler, metal compound and  
 water  
 DERWENT CLASS: A97; C04; D13  
 INVENTOR: BLOUNT D H  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BLOU-I) BLOUNT D H  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20040244448	A1	20041209	(200505)*	EN	11[0]	C05F001-00

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	US 1996-723779	19960930
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	US 2000-693194	20001023
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	US 2001-973553	20011009
US 20040244448	A1	US 2004-859716	20040603

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	US 5854309 A
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	US 6464903 B
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	US 6777469 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-859716 20040603  
US 1996-723779 19960930  
US 2000-693194 20001023  
US 2001-973553 20011009

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08G0018-00 [I,C]; C08G0018-38 [I,A]; C08G0018-66 [I,A];  
 C09K0021-00 [I,C]; C09K0021-10 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20040244448 A1 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - A partially hydrolyzed urea condensate-organic waste material composition produced by mixing, heating and reacting: urea and/or urea condensate (a1), organic waste material (a2) containing water and subdivided into small particles, acidic salt forming compound (a3), filler (a4), metal compound (a5) and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A partially hydrolyzed urea condensate-organic waste material composition produced by mixing, heating and reacting (parts by



weight): urea and/or urea condensate (a1) (25-200), organic waste material (a2) (100-200) containing water (5-15, preferably less than 5%) and subdivided into small particles, acidic salt forming compound (a3) (0-300), filler (a4) (0-300), metal compound (a5) (0-30) and water (0-500). (a1) And (a2) are mixed and heated at 110-180 degrees C to react the water with urea and to react the urea with itself and with (a2), and remove water and volatilized organic materials, dried, then (a3) is added, mixed and/or reacted, then (a4), (a5) and the water are added and mixed, then the dried partially hydrolyzed urea condensate-organic waste material composition is subdivided to the desirable particle size.

USE - As a urea condensate-organic waste material composition useful in fertilizer and animal feed (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The urea condensate-organic sewer waste material composition contains a large portion of cellulosic fibers for moisture holding and building purposes of the soil and used to feed cattle. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-W04B; A12-W09; C04-C02; C04-C03D; C05-A01A;

C05-A01B; C05-A03; C05-B02A3; C05-B02C; C05-C01; C05-C05;  
C05-C06; C07-A04; C07-D13; C10-A13C; C10-A15; C14-T03;  
C14-T04; C14-T05; D03-G

#### TECH

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Process: (a2) Is dried until it contains water (less than 3%).

Preferred Component: (a3) Is selected from phosphorus containing compounds, boron containing compounds, boron-phosphate containing compounds, silicon-phosphorus containing compounds or sulfur containing compounds (preferably potassium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphorous acid, ammonium phosphate/phosphite acidic compound, ammonium hydrogen phosphite, ammonium polyphosphate, ammonium hydrogen phosphate/phosphite). (a5) Is selected from iron oxide, iron sulfates, alkaline earth metal borates such as magnesium borate and calcium magnesium borate, manganese borate, zinc borate, metal oxides of titanium oxide, tin oxide, nickel oxide, zinc oxide or metal hydroxides such as aluminum hydroxide, iron hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, calcium magnesium hydroxide and/or zirconium hydroxide. (a4) Is selected from alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, alkali metal silicates, alkaline earth metal silicates, oxides or hydroxides, silicon oxides, metal silicates, silica, metals oxides, metal carbonates, metal sulfates, metal phosphates, metal borates, glass beads or hollow glass beads amino compounds such as urea, melamine, dicyandiamide, urea condensates, urea-amino condensates, partially hydrolyzed urea condensates, amino phosphates, amino salts of organic phosphates, ammonium salts of phosphate, ammonium salts of organic phosphorus compounds, ammonium sulfates, urea sulfates, biuret sulfate, nitrogen containing sulfates, powdered coke, graphite, graphite compounds, lignin, lignin sulfate, lignin sulfite, potassium phosphate, potassium salt of phosphorous acid, diatomaceous earth, other absorbent materials, melamine cyanurate, amino polyphosphates, aminoplasts, phenoplasts, powdered synthetic resins, sawdust, carbohydrates, bituminous additives, metals, hollow glass beads, hydrated aluminum oxide, biuret, cyanuric acid and/or cyamelide (preferably ammonium sulfate, potassium ammonium salt of phosphorous acid, urea, biuret and/or cyanuric acid).

ABEX EXAMPLE - Solids in sewer material was coagulated by the use of a coagulating chemical then filter and compressed to remove the excess water to form a wet filter cake. Urea (20 parts by weight (pbw)) was mixed with the wet filter cake (100 pbw) then heated to 110-130 degrees C for 20-30 minute or until the mixture was dry. The water in the wet filter cake reacts with the urea and on further heating the hydrolyzed urea react with urea and the sewer waste to form a partially hydrolyzed urea

condensate-organic waste material. The odor produced when heating the sewer sludge cake was reduced by the reaction of urea reacting with the sulfur containing compounds. The partially hydrolyzed urea condensate-organic waste composition is then ground into granules or powder and used as a **fertilizer** or mixed with animal food and fed to animals. The powder may be dissolved in water to form an aqueous solution or emulsion. The undissolved portion is filtered off and used as mulching material and **fertilizer**.

L196 ANSWER 18 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-765630 [75] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-659531; 2004-154588  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-268414 [75]  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-603999 [75]  
 TITLE: Gelled liquid hydrocarbon treatment fluid, e.g. useful as plugging agents for treating subterranean formation, comprises liquid hydrocarbon and gelling agent having polyvalent metal salt of phosphonic acid ester or organophosphinic acid  
 DERWENT CLASS: E11; H01; Q49  
 INVENTOR: FUNKHOUSER G P; MCCABE M A; REDDY B R; REDDY R B; TAYLOR R S  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (FUNK-I) FUNKHOUSER G P; (HALL-C) HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES INC; (MCCA-I) MCCABE M A; (REDD-I) REDDY B R; (TAYL-I) TAYLOR R S  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 41

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20040214728	A1	20041028	(200475)*	EN	20[0]	E21B043-00
EP 1559867	A1	20050803	(200551)	EN		E21B043-26
CA 2484465	A1	20050729	(200557)	EN		C09K007-02
NO 2005000491	A	20050801	(200558)	NO		E21B043-25
AU 2004203288	A1	20050818	(200559)	EN		E21B043-267
BR 2004003816	A	20050920	(200566)	PT		E21B043-26

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20040214728	A1 CIP of	<u>US 2001-792165</u>	<u>20010223</u>
US 20040214728	A1 CIP of	<u>US 2003-409240</u>	<u>20030408</u>
US 20040214728	A1	US 2004-767647	20040129
AU 2004203288	A1	AU 2004-203288	20040720
BR 2004003816	A	BR 2004-3816	20040906
CA 2484465	A1	CA 2004-2484465	20041012
EP 1559867	A1	EP 2005-250455	20050128
NO 2005000491	A	NO 2005-491	20050128

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20040214728	A1 CIP of	US 6544934 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-767647 20040129  
US 2001-792165 20010223  
US 2003-409240 20030408

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: E21B043-25  
 SECONDARY: E21B043-04; E21B043-267  
 IPC RECLASSIF.: C09K0008-42 [I,A]; C09K0008-42 [I,C]; C09K0008-50 [I,C];  
 C09K0008-502 [I,A]; C09K0008-52 [I,A]; C09K0008-52 [I,C];  
 C09K0008-60 [I,A]; C09K0008-60 [I,C]; C09K0008-64 [I,A];  
 C09K0008-68 [I,A]; C09K0008-70 [I,A]; C09K0008-82 [I,A];  
 E21B0041-00 [I,C]; E21B0041-04 [I,A]; E21B0043-00 [I,A];  
 E21B0043-00 [I,C]; E21B0043-25 [I,C]; E21B0043-26 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20040214728 A1 UPAB: 20060122

NOVELTY - A gelled liquid hydrocarbon treatment fluid (A) comprises a liquid hydrocarbon and a gelling agent having a polyvalent metal salt of phosphonic acid ester (a) or a polyvalent metal salt of an organophosphinic acid (b).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for;

(1) a method of treating (M1) a subterranean formation involving treating the subterranean formation with the gelled liquid hydrocarbon treatment fluid; and

(2) a method of preparing (M2) the gelled liquid hydrocarbon treatment fluid involving adding polyvalent metal organophosphonic acid ester salt particulates or polyvalent organophosphinic acid salt particulates to a liquid hydrocarbon.

USE - As a well bore cleaning fluid, plugging agents, viscous sweep fluid, or insulating fluids; for treating subterranean formation such as subterranean stimulation and sand control treatments, such as fracturing and gravel packing in subterranean formations (claimed) for the production of hydrocarbons.

ADVANTAGE - The polyvalent metal salt does not decompose or disassociate as conventional phosphoric acid ester gelling agent, and thus does not pose as large of a potential problem for downstream processing.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: E05-B03; E05-D; E05-G02; E05-G03C; E05-G03D;  
 E05-L02A; E05-M; E05-P; H01-C; H01-C03; H01-C08; H01-C10

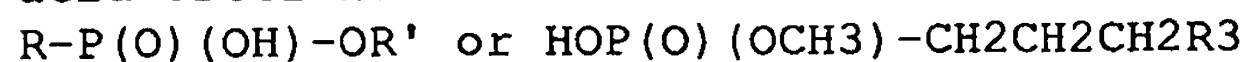
## TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Fluid: (A) Comprises a surfactant (0.1 - 10%), enhancer, particulates (such as proppant, gravel), water (at least 0.05 vol.%) and breaker (0.01 - 3 wt./vol.%) to reduce the viscosity of the fluid.

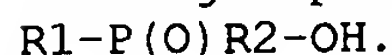
Preferred Method: (M1) Involves insulating a portion of the subterranean formation, a portion of a well bore penetrating the subterranean formation, or a tubing placed in a well bore penetrating the subterranean formation; preparing (A) at the location of the subterranean formation or at a location away from the subterranean formation and transporting the fluid to the subterranean formation. In (M2) the liquid hydrocarbon is pre-gelled or partially gelled before addition. (M2) Further involves adding a second gelling agent to the initial liquid hydrocarbon gel at a desired time to form a viscous gel. The second gelling agent is added to the initial liquid hydrocarbon gel as the initial liquid hydrocarbon gel is being pumped into a well bore penetrating a subterranean formation. The fluid is prepared in concentrated form and is diluted with a hydrocarbon. The concentrated gelled liquid hydrocarbon fluid is prepared at different location than a location at which it will be used.

Preferred Components: (A) Comprises water and/or base. The liquid hydrocarbon comprises alpha-olefin, internal olefin, alkane, aromatic solvent, cycloalkane, liquefied petroleum gas, kerosene, diesel oil, gas oil, fuel oil, petroleum distillate and/or crude oil mixture. The liquid hydrocarbon is designed for use with CO<sub>2</sub>. (a) Is formed by either a metathesis reaction comprising an alkali metal, ammonium salt of the organophosphonic acid ester, organophosphinic acid alkyl ester or organophosphonic acid dialkyl ester; or reaction of an activator

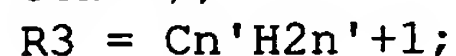
composition comprising a source of polyvalent metal ions and an organophosphonic acid ester or organophosphinic acid. The organophosphonic acid ester is of formula:



and organophosphinic acid is organophosphinic acid of formula:



R, R', R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> = 1-30C (linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl ether, aryl ether, alkyl aryl ether);



n' = 3-21.

The polyvalent metal ions comprise ions having a +3 oxidation state. The surfactant is imidazoline, fatty acid soap, fatty acid, dioctyl sulfosuccinate, sodium alkyl benzene sulfonate, fatty acid ester, fatty acid alkanolamide, or amido betaine. The enhancer provides at least some alkalinity to the fluid and is of formula:



n = 1-50;

m = 0 to the number necessary to satisfy the valence of the enhancer;

x and y = 1 - 10.

(preferably ethoxylated amine, triethanolamine, N,N-dibutyl ethanol amine, an oxyalkylated di-2-8C alkyl amine, N,N-di-lower alkyl fatty amine, an oxyalkylated fatty amine, monoammonium citrate, bis(hydroxyethyl)

tallow amine and/or ethoxylated dehydroabietylamine). The

particulates comprise nutshells, resin-coated nutshells, graded sand, resin-coated sand, sintered bauxite, particulate ceramic materials, glass beads, or particulate polymeric materials. The breaker comprises a delayed gel breaker having an encapsulated delayed gel breaker (preferably stannous chloride, thioglycolic acid, hydrazine sulfate, sodium

diethyldithiocarbamate, sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate,

sodium hypophosphite, 2-mercaptoethanol or ascorbic acid). The second gelling agent comprises a polyvalent metal salt of organophosphonic acid ester or polyvalent metal salt of organophosphinic acid.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The polyvalent metal ions comprise aluminum ions, gallium ions, lanthanum ions, ruthenium ions, iron ions, or lanthanide rare earth series ions. The activator composition comprises a ferric iron salt, aluminum chloride, sodium aluminate, or aluminum isopropoxide. The breaker comprises hard-burned magnesium oxide, alkali metal carbonate, alkali metal bicarbonate, alkali metal acetate, alkaline earth metal oxide, alkali metal hydroxide, amine, weak acid or reducing agent that is capable of reducing ferric iron to ferrous iron (preferably potassium iodide, hydroxylamine hydrochloride, sodium thiosulfate, sodium dithionite or sodium sulfite).

ABEX EXAMPLE - A gelled hydrocarbon liquid test sample was prepared by combining 0.02M hexadecyl phosphonic acid monomethyl ester (6.4 g/l), Ethox EA-3 (TM) (ferric iron activator composition) (5 ml/l) and reducing agent, hydrazine sulfate, for reducing ferric iron to ferrous iron thus breaking the gel. The viscosity of the test sample over time was measured to determine the effectiveness of the reducing agents in breaking the gels. The viscosity (cp. at 170/sec at 0, 2, 4, 21, 45 and 242 hours was 45, 9, 57, 33 and 3 respectively.

L196 ANSWER 19 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003-696821 [66]	WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE:	1998-445987; 1999-094984; 2001-578896; 2001-610437; 2002-424395; 2002-758689; 2003-014447; 2003-138207; 2003-166041; 2003-361489; 2003-615742; 2003-786759; 2004-095851; 2004-388236; 2005-046485; 2005-131091; 2005-434400; 2005-580207	
DOC. NO. CPI:	C2003-191423 [66]	



TITLE: Polyurethane products, e.g. solid rigid foams, produced by using urea and/or urea condensate, urea-organic compound condensate, and/or their salts as urethane catalyst

DERWENT CLASS: A21; A25; A97; E19; G02; G03

INVENTOR: BLOUNT D H

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BLOU-I) BLOUNT D H

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20030134971	A1	20030717	(200366)*	EN	9[0]	C08K003-00	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20030134971	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1996-723779 19960930</u>
US 20030134971	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2000-693194 20001023</u>
US 20030134971	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2001-973553 20011009</u>
US 20030134971	A1		<u>US 2003-361177 20030210</u>

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20030134971	A1 CIP of	US 5854309 A
US 20030134971	A1 CIP of	US 6464903 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-361177 20030210

US 1996-723779 19960930

US 2000-693194 20001023

US 2001-973553 20011009

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08G0018-00 [I,C]; C08G0018-38 [I,A]; C08G0018-66 [I,A];  
C09K0021-00 [I,C]; C09K0021-10 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20030134971 A1 UPAB: 20060120

NOVELTY - Polyurethane products, e.g. solid rigid foams, are produced by mixing and reacting urea and/or urea condensate, urea-organic compound condensate, and/or their salts (as urethane catalyst); compound containing active hydrogen reactive with isocyanate radicals; polyisocyanate; blowing agent (0-30 pbw); surfactant (0-10 pbw); salt-forming compound (0-10 pbw); carbonization auxiliaries (0-30 pbw); urethane catalyst (0-10 pbw); and filler (0-100 pbw).

USE - For use as e.g. solid, rigid foam; flexible foam; elastomer; adhesive; or water-based coating agent.

ADVANTAGE - The urea and/or urea condensate or its salt is safe and inexpensive. It replaces the corrosive and expensive amine urethane catalyst.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A02-A; A08-B01; A08-F01; A08-R01; A08-S07; A12-S02;  
E05-C01; E05-G03; E05-G09; E07-D13B; E10-A12C2;  
E10-A13B2; E10-A14B; E10-E04H; E10-E04J; G02-A05;  
G03-B02E4

## TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Catalyst: The urea and/or urea condensate or its salt urethane catalyst is urea salt of mineral acid, partially hydrolyzed urea condensate, partially hydrolyzed urea condensate salt of mineral acid, biuret, biuret salt of mineral acid, cyanuric acid, cyanuric

acid salt of mineral acid, urea-amino condensate, urea-amino condensate salt of mineral acid, urea-organic compound condensate, urea-organic compound condensate salt of mineral acid, alkylurea, alkylurea salt of mineral acid, and/or urea, or preferably urea salt of dimethyl methyl phosphonate. The urea salt is urea phosphate, urea borate, urea salt of organic phosphonate, urea salt of organic phosphite, urea salt of organic phosphate, urea salt of organic phosphorus ester, urea salt of boron-phosphate, alkylurea phosphate, and/or urea sulfate. The urea condensate is partially hydrolyzed urea condensate, urea condensate salt of phosphorus oxyacid, urea condensate salt of organic phosphonate, urea condensate salt of organic phosphite, urea condensate salt of organic phosphate, and/or urea condensate salt of organic phosphorus ester. The urea-organic compound or condensate is urea-melamine condensate, urea-melamine condensate salt of phosphorus oxyacid, urea-melamine salt of organic phosphonate, urea-dicyandimide condensate, urea-dicyandimide condensate salt of phosphorus oxyacid, urea-melaniline salt of organic phosphonate, urea-aminoguanidine condensate, urea-aminoguanidine salt of phosphorus oxyacid, urea-aminoguanidine salt of organic phosphonate, urea acetate, urea propanate, urea salt of acrylic acid, urea condensate of acetic acid, and/or urea salt of malic.

Preferred Process: The polyurethane products are produced by mixing and reacting urea and/or urea condensate, urea-organic condensate, and/or its salt as the urethane catalyst (1-100 pbw); active-hydrogen-containing compound (50-200 pbw); polyisocyanate (50-200 pbw); blowing agent (0-30 pbw); surfactant (0-10 pbw); salt-forming compound (0-10 pbw); carbonization auxiliaries (0-30 pbw); urethane catalyst (0-10 pbw); and filler (0-100 pbw). The polyurethane products may be produced by mixing and reacting urea as the urethane catalyst (100-200 pbw), polyol (50-200 pbw), water (0-30 pbw), surfactant (0-10 pbw), and blowing agent (0-10 pbw).

ABEX EXAMPLE - Polyoxyalkylene triol (15 pbw) and urea powder (5 pbw) were mixed. Tolylene diisocyanate (8 pbw) was added and mixed. The mixture was cured to form a tough, flexible, solid polyurethane product.

L196 ANSWER 20 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-362722 [34] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-264493; 1997-212015; 1997-488804; 1998-229741;  
 1999-394584; 2002-054922  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-095672 [34]  
 TITLE: Lowering the pH of a leather processing solution involves  
 adding a salt chosen from the sulfate or hydrochloride of  
 urea or triethanolamine  
 DERWENT CLASS: D15; D18; E16  
 INVENTOR: ALENDER J R; MOSS T H; SARGENT R R  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ALEN-I) ALENDER J R; (MOSS-I) MOSS T H; (SARG-I) SARGENT  
 R R  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

# PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20030038085	A1	20030227	(200334)*	EN	8[0]	C02F001-00	<--

# APPLICATION DETAILS:



PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20030038085	A1 CIP of	US 1992-919523	19920724
US 20030038085	A1 Cont of	US 1992-919523	19920724
US 20030038085	A1 CIP of	WO 1993-US6995	19930726
US 20030038085	A1 CIP of	US 1994-233348	19940425
US 20030038085	A1 Div Ex	US 1994-280189	19940725
US 20030038085	A1 CIP of	US 1995-416093	19950404
US 20030038085	A1 Cont of	US 1997-847042	19970501
US 20030038085	A1	US 2002-186196	20020628

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20030038085	A1 CIP of	US 5234466 A
US 20030038085	A1 Cont of	US 5234466 A
US 20030038085	A1 CIP of	US 5672279 A
US 20030038085	A1 CIP of	US 5733463 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-186196 20020628  
US 1992-919523 19920724  
WO 1993-US6995 19930726  
US 1994-233348 19940425  
US 1994-280189 19940725  
US 1995-416093 19950404  
US 1997-847042 19970501

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C02F0001-66 [I,A]; C02F0001-66 [I,C]; C02F0005-00 [N,A];  
C02F0005-00 [N,C]; D06M0011-00 [I,C]; D06M0011-55 [I,A];  
D06M0013-00 [I,C]; D06M0013-432 [I,A]; D06P0001-44 [I,C];  
D06P0001-62 [I,A]; D06P0001-64 [I,C]; D06P0001-649 [I,A];  
D06P0003-24 [I,A]; D06P0003-24 [I,C]; D21C0009-00 [I,A];  
D21C0009-00 [I,C]; D21H0021-00 [I,C]; D21H0021-04 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20030038085 A1 UPAB: 20050529

NOVELTY - An effective amount of a salt is added to a leather processing solution to lower its pH. The salt is chosen from urea sulfate, urea hydrochloride, triethanolamine sulfate and triethanolamine hydrochloride.

USE - Producing leather by treating and processing skins or hides, including pretanning, tanning, dyeing and finishing process for converting hides, skins or pelts into leather or tanned skin.

ADVANTAGE - The pH lowering method results in safer handling, more environmentally acceptable effluents, and decreased corrosion of process equipment. The pH lowering agent is less corrosive, safer to use and requires less neutralization process before discharge into the waste water treatment system.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: D04-A; D04-A03C; D07-B; E05-S; E10-A13B2; E10-B03B2  
TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Salt: The salt is urea sulfate. The equivalent ratio of urea to sulfuric acid is 1:4-4:1, preferably 1:1.

Preferred Solution: The leather processing solution is a deliming solution, pickling solution, tanning solution, dye bath or finishing solution. The leather processing solution is free of sulfuric acid, formic acid and acetic acid. The deliming solution is contacted with limed hide prior to bating. The pickling solution is contacted with delimed or delimed and bated hide prior to tanning, and its pH is reduced to less than 3. The tanning solution comprises an aqueous solution of chromium salt or aqueous solution of vegetable tannin(s). The leather finishing solution is a fat liquoring solution.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The tanning solution comprises replacement synthetic tannage such as synthetic resin or polymer tannage, and mineral tannage chosen from zirconium tannage, alum tannage, iron tannage, polyphosphate tannage and silica tannage.

ABEX EXAMPLE - Prilled urea (17.5 g) was dissolved in water (53.5 g) and sulfuric acid (29 g) was added slowly at less than 50 degrees C. Urea sulfate was obtained. The product was efficient in lowering the pH of a leather processing solution. A 316 stainless steel coupon was immersed in a 13% solids solution of the urea sulfate for 96 hours at 90-100 degrees C and the corrosivity was determined. The solution was found to be less corrosive than a 13% sulfamic acid solution.

L196 ANSWER 21 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-566943 [53] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-056558; 2003-341511; 2005-129956; 2005-596099;  
 2006-219096  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-152899 [53]  
 TITLE: New triazine derivatives useful in intermediate  
 compositions for forming energetic material, colorants,  
agricultural compositions, ultraviolet  
 stabilizers and ultraviolet absorbers  
 DERWENT CLASS: A60; B02; C02; E13; K04  
 INVENTOR: KOPPE W M; SITZMANN M E  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (KOPP-I) KOPPE W M; (SITZ-I) SITZMANN M E; (USNA-C) US  
 SEC OF NAVY  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20030013878	A1	20030116	(200353)*	EN	14[0]	A61K031-53	<--
US 6632305	B2	20031014	(200368)	EN		C07D487-14	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20030013878	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2001-874946 20010606</u>
US 20030013878	A1		<u>US 2002-171114 20020614</u>

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20030013878	A1	US 6423844 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-171114 20020614  
US 2001-874946 20010606

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C06C0015-00 [I,A]; C06C0015-00 [I,C]; C07D0487-00 [I,C];  
 C07D0487-04 [I,A]; C07D0487-16 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20030013878 A1 UPAB: 20060120  
 NOVELTY - Triazine derivatives (I) are new.  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Triazine derivatives of formula (I) are new.  
 R1 = NH2; and  
 R2, R3 = electron donating groups.  
 INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an intermediate chemical composition comprising (I) or a compound of formula (II);

(2) preparation of 1,2,4-triazolo(4,3-a)(1,3,5)triazine-3,5,7-substituted acid salt comprising dissolving 2,4-substituted-6-hydrazino-s-triazine (containing an electron donating group (gl)) in acid, and mixing with a reagent of formula R-CN; and

(3) preparation of 1,2,4-triazolo(4,3-a)(1,3,5)triazine-3,5,7-substituted compound comprising dissolving 2,4-substituted-6-hydrazino-s-triazine in acid, mixing with a reagent of formula R-CN, removing acid salt crystals and neutralizing acid salt crystals by mixing with a substance more basic than 1,2,4-triazolo(4,3-a)(1,3,5)triazine-3,5,7-substituted compound.

R4 = electron donating group;

A = third fused ring with more than 5 atoms; and

R = leaving group.

USE - Useful in intermediate chemical compositions for forming pharmaceuticals; energetic materials such as explosives, gases and pyrotechnic; colorants such as dyes, pigments and indicators; functional fluids such as fluid additives and fluid stabilizers; ultraviolet stabilizers; and ultraviolet absorbers (all claimed). The compounds are also useful in demolitions, fire works such as Roman candle, single or multiple shells, bursts or flakes, and air bag inflating compositions.

ADVANTAGE - The compounds have high thermal stability, insensitivity, and moderate flame temperature and propellant burn rates. They also enable the formation of pyrotechnic compositions that produce a minimal amount of smoke.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A08-A03; A08-M; B06-D10; B06-D17; B11-C09; B12-K04; C06-D10; C06-D17; C11-C09; C12-K04; E06-D10; E06-D17; E11-A; K04-C

ABEX DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions: - R2, R3 = NH2 or OCH3; - gl = O-, -COO-, -ORalpha, -OCR3, -CRalphaRbetaRgamma, -OCORalpha, -NRalphaRbeta and SRalpha; and - Ralpha, Rbeta, Rgamma = alkyl or H.

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - One compound (I) is specifically claimed, i.e. 1,2,4-triazolo(4,3-a)(1,3,5)triazine-3,5,7-triamine (Ia).

EXAMPLE - Triazolyl-tetrazinyl-aminotriazine sodium salt anhydride (2.9 g) was dissolved in warm water (70 ml). The solution was stirred at 25 degrees C, and added with 1 N aqueous hydrochloric acid (15 ml) in drops. The yellow precipitate formed was filtered and washed to obtain triazolyl-tetrazinyl-aminotriazine (1.9 g). A solution of N-guanyl urea sulfate hydrate (0.15 g) in water (3 ml) was neutralized with aqueous sodium hydroxide (1 ml). The resulting solution was added in drops to a suspension of triazolo-tetrazino-amino triazine in water. The mixture was stirred for 2 hours at 25 degrees C and cooled to 5 degrees C. The insoluble product was removed by filtration and washed with cold water to obtain triazolyl-tetrazinyl-aminotriazine guanyl urea salt (0.24 g) with a yield of 96%. The urea salt obtained had melting point of more than 300 degrees C.

L196 ANSWER 22 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-786759 [74] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-445987; 1999-094984; 2001-578896; 2001-610437;  
 2002-424395; 2002-758689; 2003-014447; 2003-138207;  
 2003-166041; 2003-361489; 2003-615742; 2003-696821;  
 2004-095851; 2004-388236; 2005-046485; 2005-131091;  
 2005-434400; 2005-580207  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-216816 [74]  
 TITLE: Insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer composition prepared by mixing urea, nitrogen containing compound that condensates and/or reacts with isocyanuric acid or cyanic acid, water, salt forming compound and filler  
 DERWENT CLASS: A97; C03; C04

INVENTOR: BLOUNT D H  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BLOU-I) BLOUNT D H  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20020173565	A1	20021121	(200374)*	EN	10[0]	C08K005-34	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1996-723779 19960930</u>
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1997-801776 19970214</u>
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1998-149847 19980908</u>
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2000-532646 20000322</u>
US 20020173565	A1		<u>US 2001-941402 20010830</u>

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-941402 20010830  
US 1996-723779 19960930  
US 1997-801776 19970214  
US 1998-149847 19980908  
US 2000-532646 20000322

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08K005-34

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20020173565 A1 UPAB: 20060120

NOVELTY - Insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer composition is prepared by mixing, heating and reacting urea (A), nitrogen containing compound (B) that condensates and/or reacts with isocyanuric acid and/or cyanic acid, water (C), salt forming compound (D) and filler (E).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer composition is prepared by mixing, heating and reacting urea (A), nitrogen containing compound (B) that condensates and/or react with isocyanuric acid and/or cyanic acid, water (C), salt forming compound (D) and filler (E). (A) And (B) are first reacted to produce an amino condensation compound. (C) Is then added and reacted to form a partially hydrolyzed amino condensation compound. Then, (D) is added and reacted to form partially hydrolyzed amino salt composition and then (E) is added and mixed.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a fertilizer, fungicide and insecticide partially hydrolyzed amino condensation compound prepared by reacting urea (100 pts. weight) with water (10-40 pts. weight) under reaction condition.

ACTIVITY - Insecticide; Fungicide; Fertilizer.

In a test, a board of fir lumber, having termite was sprayed with 20% aqueous solution containing ammonium polyaminocarbamate. The lumber was placed back into the termite containing firewood, then it was re-examined after 10 months. It was observed that the dry rot was no larger and there was no sign of new termite damage.



MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Used as insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer products (claimed), as adhesive, coating resin and as flame retardant compound.

ADVANTAGE - The composition exhibits increased insecticidal, fungicidal and fertilizer properties. The addition of salt forming compound increases the fertilizing immediate and prolonged effects and gives fungus and aphids protection. The composition is a rapid and long acting fertilizer. The composition is inexpensive and rapid. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-W12; C05-C01; C05-C04; C07-D13; C10-A11B;

C10-A13A; C10-A13C; C10-A17; C14-A04; C14-B04B; C14-T04

TECH

AGRICULTURE - Preferred Composition: The composition comprises (in pts. wt.): (A) (100), (B) (10-300), (C) (10-40), (D) (0-300) and (E) (0-300). (C) Is added to (A) before heating.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (B) Comprises urea, amino compound, amine, polyamine, urea derivative, thiourea, thiourea derivative, guanidine carbonate, urea carbonate, ammonium carbamic acid and/or ammonium bicarbonate. (D) Comprises phosphorus containing compound, boron containing compound, boron-phosphate containing compound, sulfur containing compound, or alkali metal compound and alkaline earth metal compound.

The phosphorus containing compound reacts with the partially hydrolyzed amino condensation compound and is used as partially hydrolyzed amino condensation composition. The phosphorus containing compound comprises an acidic phosphorus compound (preferably phosphoric acid) or organic phosphorus containing compound (preferably organic phosphite).

(E) Comprises urea, melamine, dicyandiamide, melamine cyanurate, amino phosphate, aminopolyphosphate, aminoplast, phenoplast, powdered synthetic resin, sawdust, carbohydrate, cyanuric derivative or its formaldehyde resin, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, amino phosphate, potassium phosphate, amino sulfate and/or potassium hydrogen phosphate.

The partially hydrolyzed amino condensation compound is a partially hydrolyzed-urea-ammonium carbamate condensation compound, partially hydrolyzed urea-urea sulfate condensation compound, partially hydrolyzed urea-dicyandiamide condensation compound, or urea-guanidine condensation compound (preferably partially hydrolyzed urea condensation compound of formula  $(\text{NH}_4\text{OOC-})_n(\text{-NHCO-})_y$  or urea-amino condensation compound of formula  $(\text{NH}_4\text{OOC-})_n(\text{-NHCO-})_y(\text{NHCH-})_z$ ).

$n = 1-3$ ;

$y = 1-8$ , and

$z = 0-8$ .

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (E) Comprises silica, alkali metal silicate, alkaline earth metal silicate, metal, metal silicate, oxide, carbonate, sulfate, phosphate or borate.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A composition was prepared by mixing urea (100 pts. wt.) and melamine (50 pts. wt.) and then heating to the melting point of urea and upto 160degreesC for 0.5-2 hours to form an amino condensation compound (urea-melamine condensation compound). Water (25 pt. wt.) was added to the amino condensation compound and heated to 110-130degreesC for 30 minutes to produce a partially hydrolyzed urea-melamine condensation compound. The condensation compound was ground into fine powder.

L196 ANSWER 23 OF 86

ACCESSION NUMBER:

CROSS REFERENCE:

WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007

2003-138207 [13] WPIX

THE THOMSON CORP on STN

1998-445987; 1999-094984; 2001-578896; 2001-610437;  
2002-424395; 2002-758689; 2003-014447; 2003-166041;  
2003-361489; 2003-615742; 2003-696821; 2003-786759;  
2004-095851; 2004-388236; 2005-046485; 2005-131091;

2005-434400; 2005-580207  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-035062 [13]  
 TITLE: Reducing combustibility of flammable organic material,  
 involves incorporating urea condensate salt of sulfur  
 oxyacid on or in the flammable material  
 DERWENT CLASS: A28; A97; E19; K01  
 INVENTOR: BLOUNT D H  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BLOU-I) BLOUNT D H  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 6464903	B1	20021015	(200313)*	EN	12[0]	C09K021-02	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6464903	B1 Div Ex	<u>US 1996-723779</u>	<u>19960930</u>
US 6464903	B1 CIP of	<u>US 1998-149847</u>	<u>19980908</u>
US 6464903	B1	<u>US 2000-693194</u>	<u>20001023</u>

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 6464903	B1 Div ex	US 5854309 A
US 6464903	B1 CIP of	US 6258298 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-693194 20001023  
US 1996-723779 19960930  
US 1998-149847 19980908

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08G0018-00 [I,C]; C08G0018-38 [I,A]; C08G0018-66 [I,A];  
 C09K0021-00 [I,C]; C09K0021-10 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 6464903 B1 UPAB: 20060118

NOVELTY - Combustibility of flammable organic material is reduced by incorporating an aqueous or solid urea condensate salt of sulfur oxyacid and/or composition on or in the flammable material. The condensate salts is produced by mixing, heating and reacting urea condensate, sulfur oxyacid and/or sulfur oxyacid salts, metal-containing compound, heat reflecting compound, filler, surfactant and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Combustibility of flammable organic material is reduced by incorporating an aqueous or solid urea condensate salt of sulfur oxyacid and/or composition on or in the flammable material, under reaction conditions of the material. The condensate salt of sulfur oxyacid and/or composition is produced by mixing, heating and reacting (in weight parts) urea condensate (25-200), sulfur oxyacid and/or sulfur oxyacid salts (5-50) capable of reacting with urea followed by adding and mixing metal-containing compound (0-30) that accelerates carbonization, heat reflecting compound (0-30), filler (0-300), surfactant (0-30) that assists in the bubble formation and water (0-500).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the flame retardant composition.

USE - For reducing combustibility of flammable organic materials such as polyurethanes, polyester resins, unsaturated polyester resins, polyepoxy resins, polycarbonates, polyamides, polyimides, polyester-polyamide resins, polyacrylonitrile, vinyl polymers and copolymers, olefin polymers and



copolymers, vinyl-olefin copolymers, polyphenylene, polysulfone, polyacetal and other plastics and/or natural products.

ADVANTAGE - The condensate salt of sulfur oxyacid and/or composition functions as a fire controlling agent and effectively stops house fires, grass and forest fires, furniture fires.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A08-F; A12-W12; E05-L03D; E07-D13B; E10-A09A;  
E10-A13B2; E31-F05; E31-N05C; E31-Q06; E31-Q07; E32-A02;  
E35-C; K01-A

## TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The metal-containing compound is selected from zinc oxide, zinc thiocarbamate compounds, mercaptobenzothiazole zinc compounds, salicylaldehyde zinc compounds, zinc borate and alkaline earth metal borates. The surfactant is cationic, anionic, non-ionic or amphoteric. The sulfur oxyacid or salt is sulfuric acid, sulfurous acid, pyrosulfuric acid, urea hydrogen sulfate, urea sulfate, melamine hydrogen sulfate, amino hydrogen sulfate, biuret sulfate, lignin sulfate, lignin sulfite, amine hydrogen sulfate, polyamine hydrogen sulfate, alkyl alcohol amine hydrogen sulfates, alkyl hydrogen sulfates and/or aryl hydrogen sulfates.

ABEX EXAMPLE - Two-three moles of ammonia to one mole of carbon dioxide, heated at 160-210 deg. C, were forced through a reactor which had an aqueous solution or oil-water slurry of ammonia and carbon dioxide which was being circulated at 160-210 deg. C and under 2-6000 psi to form ammonium carbamate. When heated, this lost water thereby producing a heated aqueous solution containing 60-80% urea. 1 mole of sulfuric acid was added to 4 moles of the aqueous solution of urea thereby producing an ammonium urea condensate salt of sulfuric acid and some urea sulfate and biuret sulfate. The aqueous urea contained smaller amounts of ammonia, ammonium carbonate and biuret.

L196 ANSWER 24 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-330993 [37] WPIX  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-095740 [37]  
TITLE: New phosphane ligands, used in transition metal catalysts, e.g. for synthesis of agrochemical, pharmaceutical or dye precursor or monomer from haloaromatic and vinyl halide are optionally bridged adamantyl-phosphines  
DERWENT CLASS: A41; B05; C03; D23; E11; E19; J04  
INVENTOR: BELLER M; EHRENTAUT A; EHRENTAUT T E; EHRENTAUT W H; FUHRMANN C; ZAPF A; EHRENTAUT L R  
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (AVET-C) AVENTIS RES & TECHNOLOGIES GMBH & CO KG; (BELL-I) BELLER M; (DEGS-C) DEGUSSA AG; (EHRE-I) EHRENTAUT A; (EHRE-I) EHRENTAUT T E; (EHRE-I) EHRENTAUT W H; (FUHR-I) FUHRMANN C; (ZAPF-I) ZAPF A  
COUNTRY COUNT: 95

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
DE 10037961	A1	20020207	(200237)*	DE	9[0]		<--
WO 2002010178	A1	20020207	(200237)	DE			<--
AU 2001089771	A	20020213	(200238)	EN			<--
EP 1303525	A1	20030423	(200329)	DE			<--
JP 2004505091	W	20040219	(200414)	JA	71	C07F009-50	
US 20040068131	A1	20040408	(200426)	EN			
US 7148176	B2	20061212	(200701)	EN			

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 10037961 A1		DE 2000-10037961	20000727
AU 2001089771 A		AU 2001-89771	20010727
EP 1303525 A1		EP 2001-969546	20010727
WO 2002010178 A1		WO 2001-EP8749	20010727
EP 1303525 A1		WO 2001-EP8749	20010727
JP 2004505091 W		WO 2001-EP8749	20010727
US 20040068131 A1		WO 2001-EP8749	20010727
JP 2004505091 W		JP 2002-515907	20010727
US 20040068131 A1		US 2003-333860	20030725
US 7148176 B2		WO 2001-EP8749	20010727
US 7148176 B2		US 2003-333860	20030725

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
AU 2001089771	A	Based on	WO 2002010178	A
EP 1303525	A1	Based on	WO 2002010178	A
JP 2004505091	W	Based on	WO 2002010178	A
US 7148176	B2	Based on	WO 2002010178	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: **DE 2000-10037961** **20000727**

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C07F009-50  
SECONDARY: C07B037-04; C07B043-04  
IPC ORIGINAL: B01J0031-00 [I,A]  
IPC RECLASSIF.: B01J0031-16 [I,C]; B01J0031-18 [I,A]; B01J0031-24 [I,A];  
C07B0037-00 [I,C]; C07B0037-04 [I,A]; C07B0043-00 [I,C];  
C07B0043-04 [I,A]; C07B0061-00 [I,A]; C07B0061-00 [I,C];  
C07C0001-00 [I,C]; C07C0001-26 [I,A]; C07C0017-00 [I,C];  
C07C0017-26 [I,A]; C07C0209-00 [I,C]; C07C0209-10 [I,A];  
C07C0211-00 [N,C]; C07C0211-48 [N,A]; C07C0211-55 [N,A];  
C07C0211-56 [N,A]; C07C0213-00 [I,C]; C07C0213-02 [I,A];  
C07C0217-00 [N,C]; C07C0217-84 [N,A]; C07C0253-00 [I,C];  
C07C0253-30 [I,A]; C07C0255-00 [N,C]; C07C0255-50 [N,A];  
C07C0045-00 [I,C]; C07C0045-68 [I,A]; C07D0295-00 [I,C];  
C07D0295-023 [I,A]; C07F0015-00 [I,A]; C07F0015-00 [I,C];  
C07F0015-04 [I,A]; C07F0015-06 [I,A]; C07F0009-00 [I,C];  
C07F0009-50 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

DE 10037961 A1 UPAB: 20050525

NOVELTY - New phosphane ligands are mono-, di- and tri-(adamant-1- or -2-yl)-(alkyl)phosphines (IA) and di-, tri- and tetra-(adamant-1- or -2-yl)-(alkyl)phosphino-alkane, -diphenyl, -dinaphthyl and -ferrocene compounds (IB).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - New phosphane ligands are mono-, di- and tri-(adamant-1- or -2-yl)-(alkyl)phosphines of formula (Adamantyl)<sub>n</sub>P(Alkyl)<sub>m</sub> (IA) and di-, tri- and tetra-(adamant-1- or -2-yl)-(alkyl)phosphino-alkane, -diphenyl, -dinaphthyl and -ferrocene compounds of formula (Adamantyl)<sub>o</sub>(Alkyl)<sub>q</sub>P(Alkylene')<sub>r</sub>P(Adamantyl)<sub>r</sub>(Alkyl)<sub>s</sub> (IB):

Adamantyl = adamantyl group, attached in 1- or 2-position (IIA) or (IIB) to the phosphorus (P) atom with up to 10R substituents;

Alkyl = 1-18C alkyl with up to 10 R substituents;

Alkylene' = a bridging methylene, 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene, 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene, 1,2-diphenylene, 2,2'-substituted 1,1'-dinaphthyl or ferrocenyl derivative with up to 10 R substituents;

R = R', OR', OH, OCOR', O-phenyl, aryl, F, NO<sub>2</sub>, SiR'<sub>3</sub>, CN, COOH, CHO, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR', NR'<sub>2</sub>, PR'<sub>2</sub>, P(Aryl)<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>R'', SOR'', CF<sub>3</sub>, NHCO-R''', COOR',

CONH<sub>2</sub>, COR', NHCHO, NHCOOR', CO-phenyl, COO-phenyl, CH=CH-CO<sub>2</sub>R', CH=CHCOOH, PO(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>, POR''<sup>2</sup>, PO<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, PO(OR'')<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub>R''';

Aryl = an aromatic with 5-14C ring atoms or a heteroaromatic with 4-13C ring atoms (optionally N, O or S in the ring);

R' = 1-8 C alkyl;

R'' = 1-6C alkyl;

R''' = 1-4C alkyl;

n = 1-3;

m = 0-2;

n+m = 3;

o, r = 1 or 2;

q, s = 0 or 1;

o + q, r+s = 2.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for methods of preparing (IA) and (IB).

USE - (IA) and (IB) are used as catalysts in combination with complexes or salts of sub-group VIII transition metals, preferably platinum (Pt), rhodium (Rh), iridium (Ir), ruthenium (Ru), cobalt (Co) or especially palladium (Pd) or nickel (Ni), in which the ligands are usually added in situ to the corresponding metal precursor compound or directly as transition metal phosphane complex, especially mono-, di-, tri- or tetraphosphane complex (all claimed).

The ligand components are used for catalytic production of dienes or arylated olefins (Heck reactions), diaryls (Suzuki reaction) and/or amines from aryl halides or vinyl halides; in catalytic carbonylation of arylhalides, alkynylation with alkynes (Sonogashira coupling) and cross-coupling with organometallic reagents; and for the production of arylolefins, dienes, diaryls, benzoic acid derivatives, acrylic acid derivatives, arylalkanes, alkynes and amines (all claimed).

They are especially useful in the synthesis of precursors for agrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, materials and polymer monomers from haloaromatics and vinyl halides.

ADVANTAGE - Existing catalysts for reactions such as olefin production, alkynylation, carbonylation, arylation and amination are often effective only with uneconomical starting materials, e.g. iodoaromatics and activated bromoaromatics. Catalyst systems based on (IA) and (IB) are more effective, have simple ligands and are suitable for large-scale operation. They give high yields of coupling products of high purity, with high catalyst productivity, from cost- effective chloro- and bromo-aromatics and vinyl compounds.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A01-F; B05-A03B; B05-B01G; C05-A03B; C05-B01G;  
D10-A01; E09-D01; J04-E04; N02-B01; N02-C01; N02-E01;  
N02-E02; N02-E04; N02-F02; N04-B

#### TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation: (IA) and (IB) are prepared by:

- (1) reacting dihaloadamantylphosphanes or halodiadamantylphosphanes with organometallic reagents; or
- (2) reacting alkali (di)adamantyl-phosphides with electrophilic organic compounds, e.g. alkyl (pseudo)halides, aldehydes or epoxides (claimed).

Preferred Conditions: In reactions using combinations of sub-group VIII transition metal compounds and (IA) or (IB), the ligands are used at 20-200, preferably 30-180, especially 40-160degreesC and the ratio of transition metal to ligand is 1:(1-1000), preferably 1:(1-100).

ABEX DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions: - Adamantyl = adamant-1-yl or -2-yl with up to 5, especially up to 3 R substituents; - Alkyl = 1-12C alkyl with up to 5, especially up to 3 R substituents; - Alkylene' = a bridging 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4--butylene, 1,2-diphenylene, 2,2'-di-substituted 1,1'-dinaphthyl or ferrocenyl derivative with up to 5, especially up to 3 R substituents; - R = Aryl, F, SiR'<sup>2</sup>, NHR', NR'<sup>2</sup>, CF<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR', CONH<sub>2</sub>, COR', COO-phenyl, POR'<sup>2</sup>, PO<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, PO(OR<sup>2</sup>) or especially R',

OR', OH, OCOR', O-phenyl, phenyl, COOH, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, PR'<sub>2</sub>, P(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>, COOR', CONH<sub>2</sub> or PO(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>; - R' = 1-8C alkyl; - n, m, o, r = 1-2; - q, s = 0-1.

EXAMPLE - Diadamantylalkylphosphines were prepared by dripping a solution alkyl-lithium (18 mmol) or alkyl-magnesium chloride, bromide or iodide into a solution diadamantylchlorophosphine (15 mmol) in absolute tetrahydrofuran (THF) (250 ml), heating under reflux for 2 hours and working up. - A Heck reaction was carried out by adding p-chlorotoluene (5mmol), styrene (6mmol), potassium phosphate (K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>) (6 mmol) as base, a suitable amount of ligand and palladium(0)-dibenzylideneacetone complex and diethylene glycol n-butyl ether (500 mg) to absolute dioxane (5 ml), and heating in an oil bath for 24 hours. - After cooling to room temperature, the solid was dissolved in methylene chloride (5ml) and 2 N hydrochloric acid (5 ml) and the organic phase was analyzed. The product was isolated by distillation, crystallization from methanol/acetone or column chromatography. - With a catalyst concentration of (A, B, C) 1.0, (D) 0.1 mole-%, ligand:palladium ratio of (A) 1:1, (B, C) 2:1, (D) 4:1 and reaction temperature of (A, B) 100, (C) 120, (D) 140degreesC, the conversion was (A) 42, (B) 39, (C) 98, (D) **88%**; yield (A) 38, (B) 25, (C) 98, (D) 81%; and turn-over number (A) 38, (B) 25, (C) 98, (D) 810.

L196 ANSWER 25 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-147937 [14] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-038107 [14]  
 TITLE: Agricultural formulation useful for treating soil  
 comprises a carboxylic acid or phosphorus containing  
 acid, an amine containing surfactant, and a water-soluble  
 agricultural chemical  
 DERWENT CLASS: C03  
 INVENTOR: HAYES A; ROBERTS J R; VOLGAS G  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (HAYE-I) HAYES A; (HELE-N) HELENA HOLDING CO; (ROBE-I)  
 ROBERTS J R; (VOLG-I) VOLGAS G  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20020160916	A1	20021031	(200314)*	EN	8[0]	A01N057-00	<--
US 6831038	B2	20041214	(200501)	EN		A01N025-30	

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20020160916	A1	Provisional	<u>US 2001-270311P 20010221</u>
US 20020160916	A1		<u>US 2002-81627 20020220</u>
US 6831038	B2	Provisional	<u>US 2001-270311P 20010220</u>
US 6831038	B2		<u>US 2002-81627 20020220</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-81627 20020220  
US 2001-270311P 20010221  
US 2001-270311P 20010220

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0025-02 [I,A]; A01N0025-02 [I,C]; A01N0025-30 [I,A];  
 A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0037-36 [I,C]; A01N0037-40 [I,A];  
 A01N0039-00 [I,C]; A01N0039-04 [I,A]; A01N0057-00 [I,C];  
 A01N0057-20 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:



US 20020160916 A1 UPAB: 20050903

NOVELTY - A composition comprises a carboxylic acid (A) or phosphorus containing acid (B) other than glyphosate, an amine containing surfactant (C), and at least one water-soluble agricultural chemical (D). The composition contains phosphate ester surfactant (less than 3 weight%) and the glyphosate and (A) if present are in a weight/weight ratio of 8:1 - 2:1.

ACTIVITY - Herbicide; Fungicide; Insecticide; Fertilizer; Pesticide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Plant growth promoter.

USE - For treating soil (claimed). Also for controlling vegetation, for promoting plant growth and/or eliminating the damage caused by insects.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is free of polyhydric alcohols and phosphate ester surfactants.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: C01-B02; C04-C03C; C05-B02A3; C05-C01; C05-C02;  
C05-C05; C07-D04C; C10-A13B; C10-C02; C10-C04; C14-A06;  
C14-B01; C14-B04B; C14-T; C14-U01; C14-V01

## TECH

AGRICULTURE - Preferred Components: (D) is a fertilizer (preferably a micronutrient), or a pesticide (preferably herbicide (especially synthetic auxin), insecticide or fungicide).

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (A) is a mono-carboxylic acid of formula  $C_zH_{2z}O_2$  (I), di-carboxylic acid of formula  $C_{z1}H_{2z1-2}O_4$  (II), or a tri-carboxylic acid. (C) is a fatty amine alkoxylate of formula  $R1-N((CH_2CH_2O)_x(CH_2CH(CH_3)-O)_y-H)((CH_2CH_2O)_a(CH_2CHO(CH_3)-O)_b-H)$  (III).

(D) is an ammonia salt of a carboxylic acid mono or di-potassium phosphate. The synthetic auxin is chloramben or dicamba or its salts, or phenoxy, pyridine, or quinoline carboxylic acid or its salts.

$z = 1 - 5$ ;

$z1 = 2 - 5$ ;  $R1 = 8-22C$  alkyl;

$a, b, x$  and  $y = 0 - 100$ .

Provided that  $a+b+x+y$  is at least 2.

POLYMERS - Preferred Polymer: (C) is a block copolymer of formula  $N-((CH_2CH(CH_3)-O)_y(CH_2CH_2-O)_x-H)((CH_2(CH_3)-O)_s(CH_2CH_2O)_r-H)-CH_2CH_2-N-((CH_2CH(CH_3)-O)_a(CH_2CH_2O)_b-H)((CH_2CH(CH_3)-O)_c(CH_2CH_2O)_d-H)$  (IV). The block copolymer is derived from the sequential addition of ethylene oxide and optionally propylene oxide to ethylenediamine.

$c, d, r$  and  $s = 0 - 100$ .

Provided that the sum of  $a+b+c+d+r+s+x+y$  must be at least 4.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The micronutrient is a water soluble salt of zinc, copper, manganese, magnesium, iron or boron. The herbicide is a chlorinated carboxylic acid, glyphosate, glyphosate-trimesium, or glufosinate or its salt.

ABEX SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, valeric acid, oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, and citric acid are specifically claimed as (A). Phosphoric acid and phosphorus acid are specifically claimed as (B). Tallowamine ethoxylate is specifically claimed as (C). Ammonia sulfate, ammonium nitrate, urea, ammonium citrate, ammonia acetate, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy butyric acid, clomeprop, dichlorprop, dichlorprop-P, monochlorophenoxy acetic acid, monochlorophenoxy butyric acid, mecoprop, mecoprop-P, clopyralid, fluroxypyr, picloram, triclopyr, quiclorac and quinmerc are specifically claimed as (D).

EXAMPLE - A formulation containing monoethanolamine salt of boric acid (80 %), tallowamine ethoxylate surfactant (10 %), and citric acid (10 %) was prepared. The formulation had a pH of about 7. The formulation also contained dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D amine).

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-174778 [66]  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-439221 [66]  
 TITLE: Dissolution of copper in electrolytic solution to form solution useful as e.g. wood preservative or in water treatment, involves supplying anodic current to copper metal in contact with electrolytic solution  
 DERWENT CLASS: A85; D15; D22; E19; F09; M11; P63; X25  
 INVENTOR: MCCOY D R; MILLER D L  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (HUNT-N) HUNTSMAN PETROCHEMICAL CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 23

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 2001051683	A1	20010719	(200166)*	EN	57[14]	C23F001-34	<--
AU 2001026241	A	20010724	(200166)	EN			<--
US 6294071	B1	20010925	(200166)	EN		C25C001-12	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001051683	A1	<u>WO 2001-US89 20010103</u>	
US 6294071	B1	<u>US 2000-479434 20000107</u>	
AU 2001026241	A	<u>AU 2001-26241 20010103</u>	

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001026241	A	Based on WO 2001051683 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-479434 20000107

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C02F0001-46 [I,A]; C02F0001-46 [I,C]; C02F0001-461 [I,A];  
 C02F0001-461 [I,C]; C23F0001-10 [I,C]; C23F0001-34 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2001051683 A1 UPAB: 20060117

NOVELTY - Copper is dissolved in electrolytic solution containing water, nitrogen compound and carbon dioxide, by supplying an anodic current to copper metal that is in contact with the electrolytic solution. The anodic current may be supplied by electrically coupling copper metal to cathode material having a more positive reduction potential than the copper metal.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Dissolution of copper involves:

- (a) electrically coupling copper metal to cathode material;
- (b) exposing the copper metal to a first electrolytic solution containing water, nitrogen compound and carbon dioxide; and
- (c) exposing the cathode material to a second electrolytic solution containing water and oxygen.

The first and the second solutions are in ionic communication with each other. The cathode material has a more positive reduction potential than the copper metal, and copper ions are released by the copper metal into the first electrolytic solution.

USE - The copper-containing solutions are useful as wood preservatives and for water treatment.

ADVANTAGE - The method achieves desired copper concentrations in an electrolytic solutions and/or desired copper dissolution rates. MANUAL CODE:

CPI: A12-E14; D04-A; D09-A01; E35-A; F05-B01; M11-A03

EPI: X25-H03; X25-R



## TECH

METALLURGY - Preferred Method: The method includes introducing oxygen-containing gas to the second electrolytic solution, and applying anodic current to the copper metal and cathodic current to the cathode material. The method is a continuous feed process where step (b) occurs in a reaction vessel, and the feed stream comprising first solution is introduced to the vessel simultaneously with the withdrawal of an effluent stream comprising first solution.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The cathode material comprises silver, iron, nickel, molybdenum, zinc, zirconium, gold, platinum, palladium, aluminum, stainless steel, chromium, carbon, graphite, polypyrrole, polyaniline, polyparaphenylene, polythiophene and/or polyacetylene (preferably silver)..

Preferred Compositions: The first electrolytic solution comprises 1-80 wt.% 2-hydroxyethylamine and 50 ppm to 50 wt.% dissolved carbon dioxide. It may comprise separate chelating agent and/or oxidizing agent. The second solution contained comprises 0.001-5000 ppm dissolved oxygen. It may comprise a separate oxidizing agent.

Preferred Oxidizing Agent: The oxidizing agent comprises iron (III) salt, tin (IV) salt, peroxide, bisulfate, permanganate, perchlorate, nitrate, iodate, copper (II) salt, hypochlorate, bromate, dichromate, hydrogen peroxide, ozone, nitrous oxide, nitric oxide and/or benzoquinone.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Chelating Agent: The chelating agent comprises polyamine, crown ether, carboxylic acid salt, carbamate, amide, urea, sulfate, phosphate, phosphonate, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, citrate, oxalate, diethylene triamine, hydroxyethylcarbamate, tris-hydroxyethylethylenediamine, bis-hydroxyethylurea and/or aminoethylphosphonate.

L196 ANSWER 27 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-054922 [07] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-264493; 1997-212015; 1997-488804; 1998-229741;  
 1999-394584; 2003-362722  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-015604 [07]  
 TITLE: Lowering pH of leather processing solution involves  
 addition of pH lowering salt from urea  
sulfate, urea hydrochlorite, triethanolamine  
 sulfate, or triethanolamine hydrochloride to processing  
 solution  
 DERWENT CLASS: D15; D18; E19  
 INVENTOR: ALENDER J R; MOSS T H; SARGENT R R  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ALEN-I) ALENDER J R; (MOSS-I) MOSS T H; (SARG-I) SARGENT  
 R R  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20010045393	A1	20011129	(200207)*	EN	8[0]	C02F001-00	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20010045393	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1992-919523 19920724</u>
US 20010045393	A1	Cont of	<u>US 1992-919523 19920724</u>
US 20010045393	A1	CIP of	<u>WO 1993-US6995 19930726</u>
US 20010045393	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1994-233348 19940425</u>
US 20010045393	A1	Div Ex	<u>US 1994-280189 19940725</u>

US 20010045393 A1 CIP of  
US 20010045393 A1

US 1995-416093 19950404  
US 1997-847042 19970501

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20010045393 A1	CIP of	US 5234466 A
US 20010045393 A1	Cont of	US 5234466 A
US 20010045393 A1	CIP of	US 5672279 A
US 20010045393 A1	CIP of	US 5733463 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-847042 19970501  
US 1992-919523 19920724  
~~WO~~ 1993-US6995 19930726  
US 1994-233348 19940425  
US 1994-280189 19940725  
US 1995-416093 19950404

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

## IPC RECLASSIF.:

C02F0001-66 [I,A]; C02F0001-66 [I,C]; C02F0005-00 [N,A];  
C02F0005-00 [N,C]; D06M0011-00 [I,C]; D06M0011-55 [I,A];  
D06M0013-00 [I,C]; D06M0013-432 [I,A]; D06P0001-44 [I,C];  
D06P0001-62 [I,A]; D06P0001-64 [I,C]; D06P0001-649 [I,A];  
D06P0003-24 [I,A]; D06P0003-24 [I,C]; D21C0009-00 [I,A];  
D21C0009-00 [I,C]; D21H0021-00 [I,C]; D21H0021-04 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20010045393 A1 UPAB: 20050524

NOVELTY - The pH of leather processing solution is lowered by adding a pH lowering salt from urea sulfate, urea hydrochlorite, triethanolamine sulfate, or triethanolamine hydrochloride to the processing solution.

USE - For lowering pH of leather processing solution.

ADVANTAGE - The pH lowering method of the invention results in safer handling, more environmentally acceptable effluents, and decreased corrosion of process equipment.

## MANUAL CODE:

CPI: D04-A; D07-B; E10-A13B2; E10-B03B2

## TECH

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Method: The salt is preferably urea sulfate.

The leather processing solution is:

(1) a deliming solution contacted with limed hide prior to bating. It is a pickling solution contacted with delimed or delimed and bated hide prior to tanning;

(2) a tanning solution comprising an aqueous solution of chromium salt or vegetable tannin(s), or a mineral tannage from zirconium tannage, alum tannage, iron tannage, polyphosphate tannage, or silica tannage;

or

(3) a leather dyebath, leather finishing solution, or a fat liquoring solution.

The leather processing solution is free of sulfuric acid, formic acid, or acetic acid.

The tanning solution comprises a replacement synthetic tannage.

The urea sulfate has a ratio of urea to sulfuric acid of 1:4 to 4:1, preferably 1:1.

The pH of the pickling solution is reduced to less than 3.

POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The tanning solution comprises a resin or polymeric tannage.

ABEX EXAMPLE - Prilled urea (17.5 g) was dissolved in water (53.5 g). It was slowly added with sulfuric acid (29 g). It was maintained below 50 degreesC in a cooling bath during the addition. The final solution on titration with 0.5 N sodium hydroxide was 6.8 N. It was efficient at

lowering pH.

L196 ANSWER 28 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-459732 [50] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-139087 [50]  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-340937 [50]  
 TITLE: Epoxy resin composition to seal electronic parts,  
 comprises epoxy resin, curing agent, curing accelerator,  
 inorganic filler and coupling agent  
 DERWENT CLASS: A21; A85; G02; L03; U11  
 INVENTOR: FUJII M; HAGIWARA S; IKEZAWA R  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (HITB-C) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
JP 2001089637	A	20010403	(200150)*	JA	9[0]	C08L063-00	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2001089637	A	<u>JP 1999-266949</u>	<u>19990921</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1999-266949 19990921

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08K0005-00 [I,C]; C08K0005-54 [I,A]; C08K0005-541 [I,A];  
 C08L0063-00 [I,A]; C08L0063-00 [I,C]; H01L0023-28 [I,C];  
 H01L0023-29 [I,A]; H01L0023-31 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 2001089637 A UPAB: 20050526

NOVELTY - Epoxy resin sealing compound comprises (A) epoxy resin, (B) curing agent, (C) curing accelerator, (D) inorganic filler and (E) coupling agent composed of primary amino group-containing silane coupling agent 5-50 wt% is claimed.

USE - The epoxy resin sealing compound is useful as sealant for semiconductor devices; electronic parts etc. (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The epoxy resin sealing compound gives cured product having good resistance to reflow, moisture and high temperature; electronic parts having good reliability are prepared by using the sealant.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A05-A01E2; A08-D01; A08-M01; A08-R01; A12-E04;  
 A12-E07C; G02-A05B; L04-C20A  
 EPI: U11-E02A2

## TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred materials: (A) is an epoxy resin represented by formula (2).

R1-R4 = H, 1-10C optionally substituted monovalent hydrocarbon residue; and

n = 0, 1, 2, 3

(B) is a phenolic resin of formula (3).

R = H, 1-10C optionally substituted monovalent hydrocarbon residue; and  
 n = integer 0-10

(C) is e.g. DBU, maleic anhydride, phosphiones etc. (D) is a fumed silica, or alumina. (E): coupling agent composition composed of formula (1) 10-20 wt%..

R1 = 1-6C alkyl, phenyl;

R2 = methyl, ethyl;

m = 1, 2, 3; and

n = integer 1-6.

Preferred composition: (A), (B) (0.7-1.3 fold-equivalent to (A)), (C) 0.01-0.5 wt%, (D) 88-92 wt%, (E) 0.05-2.5 wt% to (D) and optional additive(s) (e.g. flame retardant, wax, mold release agent, carbon black etc).

ABEX EXAMPLE - Materials (1)-(10) (parts by weight) were blended, the mixture was kneaded at 80-90 degreesC for 10 minutes to obtain the epoxy resin sealing compound: (1) Epikote YX-4000H(RTM) (85), (2) ESB-400T(RTM) (15), (3) phenolaralkyl resin(83), (4) triphenylphosphine /p-benzoquinone(3.5), (5) fumed silica(1523), (6) gamma-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane(0.3), (7) gamma-anilinopropyltrimethoxysilane(4.3), (8) carnauba wax(2.0), (9) carbon black(3.5), (10) antimony tyrioxide(6.0).

L196 ANSWER 29 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007. THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-409799 [44] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-124303 [44]  
 TITLE: Production method of granular nitrogen-phosphorus composite fertilizer containing secondary element  
 DERWENT CLASS: C04  
 INVENTOR: GE J; LI H; ZHENG Q  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (SHAN-N) SHANGHAI ACAD CHEM IND MIN CHEM; (SHAN-N) SHANGHAI CHEM INST MIN CHEM IND  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

# PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
CN 1292367	A	20010425	(200144)*	ZH	[0]	C05G001-00	<--
CN 1130321	C	20031210	(200564)	ZH			<--

# APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1292367 A		<u>CN 1999-116901</u>	<u>19990923</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 1999-116901 19990923

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C05B0011-00 [I,C]; C05B0011-08 [I,A]; C05C0009-00 [I,A];  
 C05C0009-00 [I,C]; C05G0001-00 [I,A]; C05G0001-00 [I,C]

# BASIC ABSTRACT:

CN 1292367 A UPAB: 20060117

NOVELTY - Production of granular nitrogen-phosphorous composite fertilizer and azophoska containing secondary elements is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of granular nitrogen- phosphorous composite fertilizer and azophoska containing secondary elements includes the following steps: dissolving urea in sulfuric acid to obtain urea sulfate solution, then adding ground phosphate rock in the urea sulfate solution to make reaction to obtain fertilizer slurry, adding neutralizing agent to make neutralization, then granulating to obtain nitrogen-phosphorous composite fertilizer. At the same time of adding neutralizing agent the basic fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium can be added so as to obtain the invented azophoska.

ADVANTAGE - The invention is short in production period, and has no three-waste discharge.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: C05-A01A; C05-B02A4; C05-C05; C10-A13B; C12-M11D;  
 C14-T03

L196 ANSWER 30 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-205713 [18] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-063493 [18]  
 TITLE: Novel modified cystatins for use in inhibiting  
 proteolysis of a protein substrate for food processing,  
agricultural applications and treating  
 protease-mediated pathological conditions  
 DERWENT CLASS: B04; C06; D16  
 INVENTOR: NAKAI S; NAKAMURA S; NAKAMURA S S U; OGAWA M  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (NAKA-I) NAKAI S; (NAKA-I) NAKAMURA S; (OGAW-I) OGAWA M;  
 (UYBR-N) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 86

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 2000008159	A2	20000217	(200018)*	EN	49[0]	C12N015-15	<--
AU 9951442	A	20000228	(200030)	EN			<--
EP 1123399	A2	20010816	(200147)	EN		C12N015-15	<--
US 20020137671	A1	20020926	(200265)	EN		A61K038-22	<--
US 6534477	B2	20030318	(200322)	EN		C12N015-15	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000008159	A2	WO 1999-CA717	19990805
US 20020137671	A1 Provisional	US 1998-95503P	19980805
US 6534477	B2 Provisional	US 1998-95503P	19980805
AU 9951442	A	AU 1999-51442	19990805
EP 1123399	A2	EP 1999-936211	19990805
EP 1123399	A2	WO 1999-CA717	19990805
US 20020137671	A1 Cont of	WO 1999-CA717	19990805
US 6534477	B2 Cont of	WO 1999-CA717	19990805
US 20020137671	A1	US 2001-775932	20010202
US 6534477	B2	US 2001-775932	20010202

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9951442	A	WO 2000008159 A
EP 1123399	A2	WO 2000008159 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-95503P 19980805  
WO 1999-CA717 19990805  
US 2001-775932 20010202

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C07K0014-81 [I,A]; C07K0014-81 [I,C]; C12N0001-21 [I,A];  
 C12N0001-21 [I,C]; C12N0015-15 [I,A]; C12N0015-15 [I,C]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2000008159 A2 UPAB: 20050410

NOVELTY - Modified (M) human cystatin C (I), S(II), SN (III), SA (IV), D(V), M(VI), E(VII), egg white cystatin (VIII), bovine cystatin (IX), carp cystatin (X), trout cystatin (XI) and chum salmon cystatin (XII) with specified substitutions, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Modified (M) human cystatin C (I), S(II), SN (III), SA (IV), D(V), M(VI), E(VII), egg white cystatin (VIII), bovine



cystatin (IX), carp cystatin (X), trout cystatin (XI) and chum salmon cystatin (XII) with specified substitutions, are new. The cystatin comprises the following modifications:

- (I) K (36) N, A (37) S, A (37) T, D (81) S or D (81) T modification;
- (II), (III) and (IV) has
  - (II) A (31) N, K (37) N, A (38) S, A (38) T, L (81) N, D (82) S or D (82) T modifications and V (31) N instead of A (31) N in (IV);
  - (III) A (31) N, K (37) N, A (38) S, A (38) T, L (81) N, D (82) S or D (82) T modifications and V (31) N instead of A (31) N in (IV);
  - (IV) A (31) N, K (37) N, A (38) S, A (38) T, L (81) N, D (82) S or D (82) T modifications and V (31) N instead of A (31) N in (IV);
- (V) A (31) N, V (38) S, V (38) T, D (42) S, D (42) T, Y (44) N, D (83) S, D (83) T, P (86) S, P (86) T, Q (90) Z or Q (90) T modifications;
- (VI) V (35) N, M (40) N, G (41) S, G (41) T, S (42) N, I (45) S, I (45) T, R (78) N, R (81) N, D (88) N or L (89) N modifications;
- (VII) V (28) N, M (33) N, G (34) S, G (34) T, S (35) N, I (38) S, I (38) T, D (81) N or L (82) N modifications;
- (VIII) has A (35) S, A (35) T, R (34) N, K (39) S, K (39) T, K (39) N, Y (40) N, L (78) N, K (91) N or Y (92) N modifications;
- (IX) has A (29) N, R (36) S, R (36) T, K (35) N, A (40) S, A (40) T, Y (41) N, L (79) N, D (80) S, D (80) T, P (88) T OR P (88) S modifications;
- (X) Q (31) S, Q (31) T, G (30) N, A (35) S, A (35) T, K (39) N, or K (91) N modifications;
- (XI) K (29) N, K (30) D, K (30) Y, M (34) Y, M (34) D or K (88) N; and
- (XII) K (29) N, K (30) D, K (30) Y, M (34) Y, M (34) D or K (88) N.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) a nucleic acid molecule encoding (M); and
- (2) a cell comprising (1)

USE - (M) is used for inhibiting proteolysis of a protein substrate (claimed) and therefore is used for food processing such as producing surimi, agricultural applications and human, non-human medical applications. It is also used for treating protease-mediated pathology in mammals, fish etc.

ADVANTAGE - (M) has enhanced stability, activity and is heat stable.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: B04-C01G; B04-E02F; B04-F0100E; B04-N0400E;  
B14-D07C; B14-E12; C04-C01G; C04-E02F; C04-F0100E;  
C04-N0400E; C14-D07C; C14-E12; D05-H12B; D05-H14;  
D05-H17B6

#### TECH

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preparation: (M) is produced by modifying nucleic acid molecules encoding cystatins by recombinant methods.

Preferred Protein: (I) with the above mentioned modifications is more preferred.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation: (M) is produced synthetically by using commercial polynucleotide synthesizer.

ABEX ADMINISTRATION - (M) for therapeutics is administered topically or systematically in the dosage of 1 ng-100 mg.

EXAMPLE - Synthetic double stranded DNA coding human cystatin C was made by chemically synthesizing four 115 bp nucleotides (as given in the specification) which are constructed based on native cystatin C gene and codon usage of *Pichia pastoris*. DNA was sequenced using Sangers method, complementary pair of these nucleotides were annealed and ligated. This open reading frame containing XhoI and Xba site was ligated into pUC19 and sequenced. An N-glycosylation site was introduced at residue 35 using QUICKCHANGE site-directed mutagenesis kit and primers:  
5'-GGTGAGTACAACAAGTCCTCTAACGACATG-3' and 5'-CATGTCGTTAGAGGACTTGTGTACTCACC-3'.

L196 ANSWER 31 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-557944 [51] WPIX  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-166080 [51]

THE THOMSON CORP on STN

TITLE: Treating used oil to remove ash and metal contaminants with minimum oxidation, comprises chemically treating oil to form ash and metals into material rejectable during membrane purification of oil

DERWENT CLASS: H07; J01

INVENTOR: CIORA R J; LIU P K T

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MEDI-N) MEDIA & PROCESS TECHNOLOGY INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 6117327	A	20000912	(200051)*	EN	12[4]	B01D061-22	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6117327	A Provisional	<u>US 1997-56667P</u>	<u>19970822</u>
US 6117327	A	<u>US 1998-136555</u>	<u>19980819</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-136555 19980819  
US 1997-56667P 19970822

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: B01D0061-16 [I,A]; B01D0061-16 [I,C]; C10M0175-00 [I,A];  
C10M0175-00 [I,C]; C10M0175-06 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 6117327 A UPAB: 20050412

NOVELTY - Treating used oil (1) to remove ash and metal contaminants comprises chemically treating the oil at less than 200 degrees C to form the ash and metals into a material rejectable during membrane purification of the oil, and introducing the chemically treated oil to the high pressure side of a porous inorganic membrane module (33).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating used oil (1) to remove ash and metal contaminants, e.g. iron, lead, copper, zinc, sodium, magnesium and/or calcium, with minimum oxidation of the oil, comprises:

(i) chemically treating the oil at less than 200 degrees C to form the ash and metals in the oil into a material rejectable during membrane purification of the oil;

(ii) providing a porous inorganic membrane module with a high pressure side and a low pressure side; and

(iii) introducing the chemically treated oil to the high pressure side of the membrane module (33) to give an oil permeate on the low pressure side and an ash and metal-rich concentrate on the high pressure side to separate ash and metals from the oil to give a highly purified oil product at an improved level of throughput of the membrane compared to feed oil not chemically treated.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for five further processes for the treatment of oil to remove ash and metal contaminants.

USE - Treating used oil, e.g. motor, hydraulic, gear and other oils, to remove ash and metal contaminants, with minimum oxidation of the oil. The metal contaminants include iron, lead, copper, zinc, sodium, magnesium and/or calcium.

ADVANTAGE - The process gives substantially complete removal of contaminants. Thermal stability of the used oil is improved when using high temperature membrane treatment.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a flow diagram of the steps in the membrane-based treatment.

Used oil (1)

Membrane module (33)

MANUAL CODE: CPI: H07-H; J01-C03

TECH

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Treatment: The chemical treatment includes treating with an ammonium salt to form a material rejectable by the module. The ammonium salt is selected from ammonium sulfate, ammonium bisulfate, ammonium thiosulfate, urea sulfate, ammonium phosphate, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, ammonium polyphosphate, urea phosphate, guanidine phosphate, and mixtures of these. Chemical treating includes conditioning the used oil with an alkali metal silicate or with a polyalkoxyalkylamine.

L196 ANSWER 32 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-542288 [49] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-161302 [49]  
 TITLE: Ink composition for use in acoustic/electric field assisted ink jet printing comprises a mixture of salt and oxyalkylene, an amide, an ink vehicle and other ingredients  
 DERWENT CLASS: E19; G02  
 INVENTOR: BOILS D C; BRETON M P; LENNON J M; MALHOTRA S L; SACRIPANTE G G; WONG R W  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (XERO-C) XEROX CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 6096125	A	20000801	(200049)*	EN	18[0]	C09D011-00	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6096125	A	US 1999-300332	19990427

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-300332 19990427

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C09D0011-00 [I,A]; C09D0011-00 [I,C]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 6096125 A UPAB: 20050411

NOVELTY - An ink composition(I) comprises a salt(1), an oxyalkylene(2), an ink vehicle(3), an amide(4), a lightfastness compound(5), an antioxidant(6) and a colorant(7).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(A) printing on a substrate by incorporating (I) in an acoustic ink jet printer, and causing droplets of (I) to be ejected in imagewise pattern on the substrate; and

(B) process of printing which comprises developing a generated image of (I).

USE - In acoustic/electric field assisted ink jet printing.

ADVANTAGE - The inks are compatible with a wide variety of plain papers, yield photographic quality images on plain and coated papers, generate high quality, light fast/water fast images on plain paper. The images formed by the ink compositions are fast-drying on a wide variety of plain papers at low cost with quality text and high quality graphics. The ink compositions also exhibit minimal or no feathering, minimal intercolor bleed, excellent image permanence, achieves

high optical density with low dye concentration and avoid curling of paper. The spherical ink crystals size during solidification is reduced from about 6 - 9 micrometers to about 1 - 4 micrometers (preferably 1 - 2 micrometers). The ink compositions also have improved projection efficiency and crease resistance.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: E05-G09A; E05-L02C; E05-L03C; E05-T; E07-A02;  
E07-D05; E07-D11; E10-A07; E10-A13B2; E10-C02A; E31-K05E;  
G02-A04A; G05-F03

## TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: (I) comprises (wt.%): mixture (1 - 59) of (1) (0.25 - 45) and (2) (0.25 - 45); (3) (0.5 - 69); (4) (0.5 - 29); (5) (0.25 - 10); (6) (0.25 - 10); and (7) (0.5 - 20). (I) has a conductivity from about 6 - 8 (preferably 6.4 - 7, especially 6.5 - 7) (log(pico.mho/cm)), at 120 - 170degreesC, viscosity from 1 - 15 centipose (preferably 1 - 10 centipose) at about 125 - 165degreesC, and an acoustic-loss value from about 10 - 80 dB/mm. The ink produces images with crease values of about 4 - 8, haze value of about 7 - 10 and gloss value of about 85 - 90. (1) is an inorganic salt (0.25 - 45) or organic salt (10 - 20). (I) is conductive and free of water. (2) is present in an amount from 0.75 - 25 (preferably 1 - 25)wt.%. (2) is an alkylene oxide containing oxyalkylene. (4) primarily modifies the viscosity of (I). Preferred Components: The mixture of (1) and (2) has a melting point from 60 - 120degreesC (preferably 75 - 100degreesC) and an acoustic-loss value from 25 - 80 dB/mm. The weight ratio of (1) and (2) in the mixture is from 25:75 - 75:25. (3) has a melting point from 75 - 100degreesC (preferably 80 - 100degreesC) and an acoustic-loss value from 15 - 60 dB/mm. (4) has an acoustic-loss value from 5 - 40 dB/mm. Preferred Compounds: (1) is D-lactic acid lithium salt, D-gluconic acid potassium salt, pantothenic acid sodium salt, citric acid disodium salt, 1-dodecane sulfonic acid sodium salt, pantothenic acid calcium salt monohydrate, tricalcium dicitrate tetrahydrate, undecylenic acid zinc salt, urea phosphate or urea sulfate (preferably D-lactic acid lithium salt, dodecyl sulfate lithium salt or oleic acid potassium salt). (2) is (N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene))-bis-stearamide, -stearate, -diacetate, -distearate, -laurate, N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene))-bis-stearamide, (N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene))-bis-stearamide, -stearate, -laurate, -dilaurate, (N,N'-(propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propylene))-bis-stearamide, -stearate, -laurate, -distearate, -dilaurate, (N,N'-(propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propylene))-bis-stearamide, -laurate, -diacetate, -dilaurate, (N,N'-(propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propylene))-bis-stearamide, -acetate, -laurate, -diacetate, -distearate, -dilaurate, methyl-, butyl-, octyl-, stearyl (3,6-dioxaheptanoate), ethyl-, neopentyl-, nonyl-, decyl-, stearyl (3,6,9-trioxadecanoate), dimethyl-, diethyl-, dipropyl-, isopropyl-, dibutyl-, dihexyl-, diheptyl-, dioctyl-, dinonyl- or didodecyl (3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate) (preferably (N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene))-bis-stearamide, -dilaurate or stearyl 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate, especially N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene))-bis-stearamide). (3) is N,N'-ethylene-, N,N'-decylene-, N,N'-hexylene-, N,N'-dodecylene-, N,N'-stearyl-, (bis-stearamide), butylene-, N,N'-hexylene, N,N'-octylene, N,N'-dodecylene(bis-lauramide), N,N'-stearyl- bis-lauramide trioxaundecanedioate, tert-butyl-, benzyl-, benzyl N-hydroxy(carbamate), 4,4'-methylene-bis(dibutyldithio carbamate), benzyl(S)-(-)-tetrahydro-5-oxo-3-furanyl carbamate or diethyl dithiocarbamic acid sodium salt tri hydrate (preferably N,N'-stearyl- bis-stearamide, 2-stearyl-5-(hydroxymethyl)-5'(methoxy stearate)oxazoline or tert-butyl carbamate, especially 2-stearyl-5-(hydroxymethyl)-5'(methoxy stearate)oxazoline). (4) is iodoacetamide, isobutyramide, hexanoamide, N,N'-hexamethylene bisacetamide, erucamide, octadecanamide, N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)stearamide,



N-methylnicotine amide, 4-acetamido-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl piperadine or N,N'-octamethylene-bis(dichloroacetamide) (preferably N,N'-hexamethylene bisacetamide or erucamide, especially N,N'-hexamethylene bisacetamide). (5) is 1,1-(1,2-ethane-diyl)bis(3,3,5,5-tetramethyl piperazinone), 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-hydro quinoline, 2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethylacrylate, 2-dodecyl-N(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny) succinimide or (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny)l/beta,beta,beta',beta'-tetramethyl-3,9-(2,4,8,10-tetraoxospiro(5,5)-undecane diethyl)-1,2,3,4-butane tetracarboxylate (preferably 2-dodecyl-N(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) succinimide or (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny)l/beta,beta,beta',beta'-tetramethyl-3,9-(2,4,8,10-tetraoxo spiro(5,5)undecane)diethyl)-1,2,3,4-butane tetracarboxylate, especially 2-dodecyl-N(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) succinimide). (6) is antimony dialkyl phosphorodithioate, molybdenum oxysulfide dithio carbamate, (nickel-bis(o-ethyl(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)phosphonate), 4,4'-methylene-bis(dibutyldithio carbamate) or tetrasodium-N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecyl sulfosuccinamate (preferably tetra-sodium-N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecyl-sulfosuccinamate or molybdenum oxysulfide dithio carbamate, especially tetra-sodium-N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecyl-sulfosuccinamate). (7) is a pigment or a dye. The pigment is carbon black, and dye is cyan, magenta, yellow and/or black in color. Preferred Process: The printing on a substrate comprises: providing an acoustic ink printer having a pool of (I) with a free surface, and a printhead including at least one droplet ejector for radiating the free surface of (I) with focused acoustic radiation to eject droplet of (I) on demand. The radiation is focused with a finite waist diameter in a focal plane, which causes the droplets of (I) to be ejected in imagewise pattern on the substrate.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compounds: (1) is potassium bromide, potassium iodide, lithium bromide, sodium iodide, zinc chloride hexahydrate, magnesium chloride hexahydrate, magnesium nitrate hexahydrate, calcium nitrate tetrahydrate, strontium chloride hexahydrate or magnesium acetate tetrahydrate (preferably potassium iodide or magnesium nitrate hydrate, especially potassium iodide).

ABEX EXAMPLE - A black phase-change ink composition was prepared by mixing (wt.%): a mixture of potassium iodide and N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene)bis-stearamide) (45), N,N'-dodecylene bis-lauramide (20), hexanoamide (20), Mixxim HALS63(RTM; (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny)l/beta,beta,beta',beta'-tetramethyl-3,9-(2,4,8,10-tetraoxospiro(5,5)andecane)diethyl)-1,2,3,4-butane tetracarboxylate) (5), Aerosol 22N(RTM; tetrasodium-N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecyl sulfosuccinamate) (5) and Neozapon Black X51(RTM; colorant) (5). The mixture was heated to 120degreesC and stirred for about 60 minutes to obtain a homogeneous solution. The solution was cooled to 25degreesC to yield a black ink, with an acoustic loss value of 38 dB/mm, viscosity of 5.8 cps and a conductivity of 6.4(log(pico.mho/cm)) at 150degreesC.

L196 ANSWER 33 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000-052196 [04]	WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI:	C2000-013410 [04]	
TITLE:	Cold chemical sterilant capable of killing challenge of vegetative target organisms	
DERWENT CLASS:	A97; D22; E16; E17	
INVENTOR:	KERN J	
PATENT ASSIGNEE:	(KERN-I) KERN J	
COUNTRY COUNT:	1	

PATENT INFORMATION:



PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 5985929	A	19991116	(200004)*	EN	8[0]	A01N047-28	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5985929 A		<u>US 1998-186432</u>	<u>19981105</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-186432 19981105

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0031-00 [I,C]; A01N0031-02 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 5985929 A UPAB: 20050705

NOVELTY - Cold chemical sterilant capable of killing challenge of vegetative target organisms comprises composition of interactive constituents including monohydric alcohol, urea salt, polyhydric alcohol, surface active agent and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A cold chemical sterilant capable of killing vegetative target organisms including bacterial spores comprises a composition of interactive constituents including a monohydric alcohol selected from (methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, t-butyl) alcohols, and/or allyl alcohol and an urea salt selected from urea monosulfate, urea monohydrochloride and/or urea acetate, polyhydric alcohol selected from propylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,2-butanediol, polyethylene glycol of mol wt less than 800, glycerol and/or 1,4-butanediol, and a surface active agent selected from alcohol ethoxylate and/or ethoxylate amines and water to destroy the protective integrity of the walls of the bacterial spores, to penetrate the walls and kill the spores and other vegetative target organisms.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a cold chemical sterilant capable of killing a challenge of vegetative target including bacterial spores comprising a composition of interactive constituents including a monohydric alcohol and an urea salt, polyhydric alcohol and water to destroy the protective integrity of the walls of the bacterial spores, to penetrate the walls and kill the spores and other vegetative target organisms. The proportional relationship of the ingredients by wt for the monohydric alcohol is 63-78%, the urea salt is 2-6%, the polyhydric alcohol is 0.001-10% and the water is 30-38%.

USE - The sterilant is useful for sterilizing laboratory, surgical, dental and other equipments.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is environmentally safe and is capable of killing aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, viruses including mildew, HIV virus, mold, fungus and bactericla spores. Undesirable features of alcohol is reduced by inclusion of specific ingredients to make alcohol safe and effective for use outside the laboratory. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-W04C; D09-A01C; D09-A02; E10-A13B2; E10-B03B;

E10-E04H; E10-E04J; E10-E04L; E10-E04M3

## TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Sterilant: The proportional relationship of the ingredients by wt is monohydric alcohol is 63-78 (especially 70)%, the urea salt is 2-6 (especially 4)%, the polyhydric alcohol is 0.001-10 (especially 6)%, the surface active agent is 0.001-1 (especially 1)% and the water is 30-38 (especially 20)%. The water comprises deionized water or oxygenated water and the composition has a pH of 0.4-0.8 (especially 0.5).

ABEX EXAMPLE - None given.

L196 ANSWER 34 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-341282 [31] WPIX

THE THOMSON CORP on STN

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-109564 [31]  
 TITLE: Use of 2-ethyl-hexyl alpha-cyano-beta,  
 beta-di-phenyl-acrylate in cosmetics - containing  
 para-methyl-benzylidene camphor and derivative of  
 di-benzoyl-methane, improves stability of compositions  
 etc.  
 DERWENT CLASS: D21; E14  
 INVENTOR: HANSENNE I; JOSSO M  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (OREA-C) L'OREAL SA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 62

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9721422	A1	19970619	(199731)*	FR	20[0]	A61K007-42	<--
FR 2742048	A1	19970613	(199731)	FR	12[0]	A61K007-40	<--
AU 9711008	A	19970703	(199743)	EN		A61K007-42	<--
EP 865271	A1	19980923	(199842)	FR		A61K007-42	<--
JP 11501944	W	19990216	(199917)	JA	15	A61K007-00	<--
CN 1208342	A	19990217	(199926)	ZH		A61K007-42	<--
US 5985250	A	19991116	(200001)	EN		A61K007-42	<--
EP 865271	B1	20000119	(200009)	FR		A61K007-42	<--
DE 69606321	E	20000224	(200017)	DE		A61K007-42	<--
MX 9804451	A1	19980901	(200017)	ES		A61K007-42	<--
AU 716489	B	20000224	(200020)	EN		A61K007-42	<--
HU 9903718	A2	20000328	(200025)	HU		A61K007-42	<--
ES 2144276	T3	20000601	(200033)	ES		A61K007-42	<--
KR 99072000	A	19990927	(200048)	KO	[0]	A61K007-42	<--
BR 9612121	A	20020312	(200226)	PT			<--
KR 289276	B	20010807	(200230)	KO			<--
CA 2236310	C	20030318	(200325)	FR			<--
MX 205443	B	20011210	(200362)	ES			<--
EP 865271	B2	20040317	(200421)	FR		A61K007-42	
HU 223416	B1	20040628	(200452)	HU			
CN 1072927	C	20011017	(200508)	ZH			<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9721422	A1	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
FR 2742048	A1	FR 1995-14579	19951208
BR 9612121	A	BR 1996-12121	19961205
CA 2236310	C	CA 1996-2236310	19961205
CN 1208342	A	CN 1996-199895	19961205
CN 1072927	C	CN 1996-199895	19961205
DE 69606321	E	DE 1996-69606321	19961205
EP 865271	A1	EP 1996-941708	19961205
EP 865271	B1	EP 1996-941708	19961205
DE 69606321	E	EP 1996-941708	19961205
ES 2144276	T3	EP 1996-941708	19961205
EP 865271	B2	EP 1996-941708	19961205
EP 865271	A1	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
JP 11501944	W	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
US 5985250	A	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
EP 865271	B1	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
DE 69606321	E	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
HU 9903718	A2	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
KR 99072000	A	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205

BR 9612121 A	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
KR 289276 B	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
CA 2236310 C	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
MX 205443 B	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
EP 865271 B2	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
HU 223416 B1	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
AU 9711008 A	<u>AU 1997-11008 19961205</u>
AU 716489 B	<u>AU 1997-11008 19961205</u>
JP 11501944 W	<u>JP 1997-521782 19961205</u>
MX 9804451 A1	<u>MX 1998-4451 19980604</u>
MX 205443 B	<u>MX 1998-4451 19980604</u>
KR 99072000 A	<u>KR 1998-704292 19980608</u>
KR 289276 B	<u>KR 1998-704292 19980608</u>
US 5985250 A	<u>US 1998-91005 19980824</u>
HU 9903718 A2	<u>HU 1999-3718 19961205</u>
HU 223416 B1	<u>HU 1999-3718 19961205</u>

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 716489 B	Previous Publ	AU 9711008 A
DE 69606321 E	Based on	EP 865271 A
ES 2144276 T3	Based on	EP 865271 A
KR 289276 B	Previous Publ	KR 99072000 A
AU 9711008 A	Based on	WO 9721422 A
EP 865271 A1	Based on	WO 9721422 A
JP 11501944 W	Based on	WO 9721422 A
US 5985250 A	Based on	WO 9721422 A
EP 865271 B1	Based on	WO 9721422 A
DE 69606321 E	Based on	WO 9721422 A
AU 716489 B	Based on	WO 9721422 A
HU 9903718 A2	Based on	WO 9721422 A
KR 99072000 A	Based on	WO 9721422 A
BR 9612121 A	Based on	WO 9721422 A
KR 289276 B	Based on	WO 9721422 A
CA 2236310 C	Based on	WO 9721422 A
EP 865271 B2	Based on	WO 9721422 A
HU 223416 B1	Based on	WO 9721422 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1995-14579 19951208  
WO 1996-FR1945 19961205

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-00; A61K007-42  
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-30 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-35 [I,A];  
 A61K0008-40 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C];  
 A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0001-10 [I,A]; A61Q0017-04 [I,A];  
 A61Q0017-04 [I,C]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1997021422 A1 UPAB: 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl $\alpha$ -cyano- $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in, or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater. MANUAL CODE: CPI: D08-B; E10-A15C

Member(0001)

ABEQ FR 2742048 A1 UPAB 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl $\alpha$ -cyano- $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in,

or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater.

Member(0004)

ABEQ EP 865271 A1 UPAB 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl $\alpha$ -cyano- $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in, or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater.

Member(0005)

ABEQ JP 11501944 W UPAB 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl $\alpha$ -cyano- $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in, or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater.

Member(0007)

ABEQ US 5985250 A UPAB 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl $\alpha$ -cyano- $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in, or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater.

Member(0008)

ABEQ EP 865271 B1 UPAB 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl $\alpha$ -cyano- $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in, or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater.

L196 ANSWER 35 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1997-291258 [27]	WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE:	1997-333143; 2000-401776; 2001-059951	
DOC. NO. CPI:	C1997-093868 [27]	
TITLE:	Process for crosslinking blend of thermoplastic resin and unsaturated rubber - comprises dynamic vulcanisation with hydrosilylation agent, platinum-containing catalyst, and extender oil or processing oil free of material behaving as Lewis base	
DERWENT CLASS:	A17; A35; E11	
INVENTOR:	GILBERTSON G; GILBERTSON G W; MEDSKER R E; PATEL R; ZHAO J; ZHAO K	
PATENT ASSIGNEE:	(ADEL-N) ADVANCED ELASTOMER SYSTEMS LP	
COUNTRY COUNT:	18	

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
EP 776937	A2	19970604	(199727)*	EN	17[0]	C08L023-16	<--
CA 2190059	A	19970602	(199740)	EN		C08L023-26	<--
US 5672660	A	19970930	(199745)	EN	8[0]	C08L083-05	<--
JP 09272741	A	19971021	(199801)	JA	14[0]	C08J003-20	<--
MX 9606050	A1	19970801	(199829)	ES		C08J003-24	<--
BR 9605769	A	19980825	(199842)	PT		C08F291-02	<--
TW 353078	A	19990221	(199929)	ZH		C08F253-00	<--
KR 98041203	A	19980817	(199937)	KO	[0]	C08J003-24	<--
US 5936028	A	19990810	(199938)	EN		C08L083-10	<--
AU 9948849	A	19991118	(200007)	EN		C08J003-24	<--
AU 725880	B	20001026	(200059)#	EN		C08J003-24	<--
IL 119615	A	20010128	(200116)	EN		C08K005-54	<--
EP 776937	B1	20010711	(200140)	EN		C08L023-16	<--
DE 69613799	E	20010816	(200154)	DE			<--
ES 2158216	T3	20010901	(200161)	ES			<--
CN 1174857	A	19980304	(200208)	ZH		C08L023-12	<--
MX 199884	B	20001129	(200215)	ES		C08J003-24	<--
CN 1073596	C	20011024	(200510)	ZH		C08L023-12	<--
CA 2190059	C	20060207	(200612)	EN			

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 776937 A2		<u>EP 1996-119043 19961128</u>	
US 5672660 A		<u>US 1995-566380 19951201</u>	
US 5936028 A CIP of		<u>US 1995-566380 19951201</u>	
US 5936028 A		<u>US 1996-749756 19961101</u>	
CA 2190059 A		<u>CA 1996-2190059 19961112</u>	
IL 119615 A		<u>IL 1996-119615 19961114</u>	
TW 353078 A		<u>TW 1996-114411 19961122</u>	
DE 69613799 E		<u>DE 1996-613799 19961128</u>	
EP 776937 B1		<u>EP 1996-119043 19961128</u>	
DE 69613799 E		<u>EP 1996-119043 19961128</u>	
ES 2158216 T3		<u>EP 1996-119043 19961128</u>	
AU 9948849 A Div Ex		<u>AU 1996-74066 19961129</u>	
AU 725880 B Div Ex		<u>AU 1996-74066 19961129</u>	
BR 9605769 A		<u>BR 1996-5769 19961129</u>	
CN 1174857 A		<u>CN 1996-121783 19961129</u>	
CN 1073596 C		<u>CN 1996-121783 19961129</u>	
JP 09272741 A		<u>JP 1996-334626 19961129</u>	
MX 9606050 A1		<u>MX 1996-6050 19961129</u>	
MX 199884 B		<u>MX 1996-6050 19961129</u>	
KR 98041203 A		<u>KR 1996-60482 19961130</u>	
AU 9948849 A		<u>AU 1999-48849 19990921</u>	
AU 725880 B		<u>AU 1999-48849 19990921</u>	
CA 2190059 C		<u>CA 1996-2190059 19961112</u>	

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 725880 B	Previous Publ	AU 9948849 A
AU 9948849 A	Div ex	AU 712359 B
AU 725880 B	Div ex	AU 712359 B
DE 69613799 E	Based on	EP 776937 A
ES 2158216 T3	Based on	EP 776937 A
US 5936028 A	CIP of	US 5672660 A



PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1996-749756 19961101  
US 1995-566380 19951201  
AU 1999-48849 19990921

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08F253-00; C08J003-24; C08L023-16  
 IPC RECLASSIF.: C08C0019-00 [I,C]; C08C0019-00 [I,C]; C08C0019-25 [I,A];  
 C08C0019-30 [I,A]  
 SECONDARY: C08F255-00  
 ; C08J0003-20 [I,A]; C08J0003-20 [I,C]; C08J0003-24 [I,A]; C08J0003-24  
 [I,A]; C08J0003-24 [I,C]; C08J0003-24 [I,C]; C08K0005-00  
 [I,C]; C08K0005-54 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,A]; C08L0101-00  
 [I,C]; C08L0021-00 [I,A]; C08L0021-00 [I,C]; C08L0023-00  
 [I,C]; C08L0023-00 [I,C]; C08L0023-10 [I,A]; C08L0023-12  
 [N,A]; C08L0023-16 [I,A]; C08L0023-22 [I,A]; C08L0023-26  
 [I,A]  
 ; C08L083-10

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 776937 A2 UPAB: 20060113

Process for the crosslinking of a blend of thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber comprises dynamic vulcanisation in the presence of: (i) a hydrosilylation agent; (ii) a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst; and (iii) an extender oil or processing oil. Oil is free of material having the chemical behaviour of a Lewis base.

Also claimed is a thermoplastic elastomer product produced by the above process. Another process for the production of a thermoplastic elastomer composition comprises: (a) mixing a thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber containing the above extender oil; (b) adding a hydrosilylation agent to the mixture; (c) blending mixture (b) at sufficient temperature to cause the mixture to flow; (d) optionally incorporating into the mixture the above processing oil; (e) incorporating a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst in the amount of 0.01-20 ppm of rubber (expressed as Pt); and (f) masticating the mixture (e) under conditions of heat and shear until the rubber is crosslinked.

Preferably oil is free of materials containing S, P, Sn, N or As and is especially a paraffinic white oil containing less than 30 ppm of S and less than 100 ppm N. Molar ratio of materials having chemical behaviour of a Lewis base to Pt is less than 5000:1. Amount of hydrosilylation catalyst is 0.01-4 ppm. Thermoplastic resin is a polyolefin resin and the rubber contains a diene monomer having sterically unhindered C=C double bonds. Polyolefin resin is polypropylene (PP) and rubber is EPDM rubber containing 5-vinyl-2-norbornene as diene monomer. After dynamic vulcanisation the rubber is in the form of discrete particles in a matrix of thermoplastic resin and is crosslinked so that less than 5% weight of the crosslinkable rubber can be extracted from the thermoplastic elastomer product by a rubber solvent. Process optionally further incorporates a metal chelating agent or a compound reacting with residual Si hydride into the thermoplastic elastomer. Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst.

USE - Blends or alloys of plastic and elastomeric rubber are used in production of high performance thermoplastic elastomers, especially for replacement of thermoset rubbers in various applications e.g. automobile under-bonnet pts., engineering materials, mechanical rubber goods, industrial parts, hose, tubing, gaskets, electrical applications and household goods.

ADVANTAGE - Rapid crosslinking of elastomer occurs using low concentration of catalyst. No compatibiliser is required to produce compsns. with high mechanical properties, no bubble formation, good colourability, improved (long term) heat ageing characteristics, resistance to degradation by UV and having non-hygroscopic character. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A07-A02; A08-C09; A08-D05; A08-P01; A11-C02A;

E05-E02; E05-N; E35-X

Member(0004)

ABEQ JP 09272741 A UPAB 20060113

Process for the crosslinking of a blend of thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber comprises dynamic vulcanisation in the presence of: (i) a hydrosilylation agent; (ii) a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst; and (iii) an extender oil or processing oil. Oil is free of material having the chemical behaviour of a Lewis base.

Also claimed is a thermoplastic elastomer product produced by the above process. Another process for the prodn. of a thermoplastic elastomer composition comprises: (a) mixing a thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber containing the above extender oil; (b) adding a hydrosilylation agent to the mixture; (c) blending mixture (b) at sufficient temperature to cause the mixture to flow; (d) optionally incorporating into the mixture the above processing oil; (e) incorporating a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst in the amt. of 0.01-20 ppm of rubber (expressed as Pt); and (f) masticating the mixt. (e) under conditions of heat and shear until the rubber is crosslinked.

Preferably oil is free of materials containing S, P, Sn, N or As and is especially a paraffinic white oil contg. less than 30 ppm of S and less than 100 ppm N. Molar ratio of materials having chemical behaviour of a Lewis base to Pt is less than 5000:1. Amount of hydrosilylation catalyst is 0.01-4 ppm. Thermoplastic resin is a polyolefin resin and the rubber contains a diene monomer having sterically unhindered C=C double bonds. Polyolefin resin is polypropylene (PP) and rubber is EPDM rubber containing 5-vinyl-2-norbornene as diene monomer. After dynamic vulcanisation the rubber is in the form of discrete particles in a matrix of thermoplastic resin and is crosslinked so that less than 5%wt. of the crosslinkable rubber can be extracted from the thermoplastic elastomer product by a rubber solvent. Process optionally further incorporates a metal chelating agent or a compound reacting with residual Si hydride into the thermoplastic elastomer. Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst.

USE - Blends or alloys of plastic and elastomeric rubber are used in production of high performance thermoplastic elastomers, especially for replacement of thermoset rubbers in various applications e.g. automobile under-bonnet pts., engineering materials, mechanical rubber goods, industrial parts, hose, tubing, gaskets, electrical applications and household goods.

ADVANTAGE - Rapid crosslinking of elastomer occurs using low concn. of catalyst. No compatibiliser is required to produce compsns. with high mechanical properties, no bubble formation, good colourability, improved (long term) heat ageing characteristics, resistance to degradation by UV and having non-hygroscopic character.

Member(0007)

ABEQ TW 353078 A UPAB 20060113

Process for the crosslinking of a blend of thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber comprises dynamic vulcanisation in the presence of: (i) a hydrosilylation agent; (ii) a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst; and (iii) an extender oil or processing oil. Oil is free of material having the chemical behaviour of a Lewis base.

Also claimed is a thermoplastic elastomer product produced by the above process. Another process for the prodn. of a thermoplastic elastomer composition comprises: (a) mixing a thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber containing the above extender oil; (b) adding a hydrosilylation agent to the mixture; (c) blending mixture (b) at sufficient temperature to cause the mixture to flow; (d) optionally incorporating into the mixture the above processing oil; (e) incorporating a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst in the amt. of 0.01-20 ppm of rubber (expressed as Pt); and (f) masticating the mixt. (e) under conditions of heat and

shear until the rubber is crosslinked.

Preferably oil is free of materials containing S, P, Sn, N or As and is especially a paraffinic white oil contg. less than 30 ppm of S and less than 100 ppm N. Molar ratio of materials having chemical behaviour of a Lewis base to Pt is less than 5000:1. Amount of hydrosilylation catalyst is 0.01-4 ppm. Thermoplastic resin is a polyolefin resin and the rubber contains a diene monomer having sterically unhindered C=C double bonds. Polyolefin resin is polypropylene (PP) and rubber is EPDM rubber containing 5-vinyl-2-norbornene as diene monomer. After dynamic vulcanisation the rubber is in the form of discrete particles in a matrix of thermoplastic resin and is crosslinked so that less than 5%wt. of the crosslinkable rubber can be extracted from the thermoplastic elastomer product by a rubber solvent. Process optionally further incorporates a metal chelating agent or a compound reacting with residual Si hydride into the thermoplastic elastomer. Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst.

USE - Blends or alloys of plastic and elastomeric rubber are used in production of high performance thermoplastic elastomers, especially for replacement of thermoset rubbers in various applications e.g. automobile under-bonnet pts., engineering materials, mechanical rubber goods, industrial parts, hose, tubing, gaskets, electrical applications and household goods.

ADVANTAGE - Rapid crosslinking of elastomer occurs using low concn. of catalyst. No compatibiliser is required to produce compsns. with high mechanical properties, no bubble formation, good colourability, improved (long term) heat ageing characteristics, resistance to degradation by UV and having non-hygroscopic character.

Member(0009)

ABEQ US 5936028 A UPAB 20060113

Process for the crosslinking of a blend of thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber comprises dynamic vulcanisation in the presence of: (i) a hydrosilylation agent; (ii) a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst; and (iii) an extender oil or processing oil. Oil is free of material having the chemical behaviour of a Lewis base.

Also claimed is a thermoplastic elastomer product produced by the above process. Another process for the prodn. of a thermoplastic elastomer composition comprises: (a) mixing a thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber containing the above extender oil; (b) adding a hydrosilylation agent to the mixture; (c) blending mixture (b) at sufficient temperature to cause the mixture to flow; (d) optionally incorporating into the mixture the above processing oil; (e) incorporating a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst in the amt. of 0.01-20 ppm of rubber (expressed as Pt); and (f) masticating the mixt. (e) under conditions of heat and shear until the rubber is crosslinked.

Preferably oil is free of materials containing S, P, Sn, N or As and is especially a paraffinic white oil contg. less than 30 ppm of S and less than 100 ppm N. Molar ratio of materials having chemical behaviour of a Lewis base to Pt is less than 5000:1. Amount of hydrosilylation catalyst is 0.01-4 ppm. Thermoplastic resin is a polyolefin resin and the rubber contains a diene monomer having sterically unhindered C=C double bonds. Polyolefin resin is polypropylene (PP) and rubber is EPDM rubber containing 5-vinyl-2-norbornene as diene monomer. After dynamic vulcanisation the rubber is in the form of discrete particles in a matrix of thermoplastic resin and is crosslinked so that less than 5%wt. of the crosslinkable rubber can be extracted from the thermoplastic elastomer product by a rubber solvent. Process optionally further incorporates a metal chelating agent or a compound reacting with residual Si hydride into the thermoplastic elastomer. Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst.

USE - Blends or alloys of plastic and elastomeric rubber are used in production of high performance thermoplastic elastomers, especially for

replacement of thermoset rubbers in various applications e.g. automobile under-bonnet pts., engineering materials, mechanical rubber goods, industrial parts, hose, tubing, gaskets, electrical applications and household goods.

ADVANTAGE - Rapid crosslinking of elastomer occurs using low concn. of catalyst. No compatibiliser is required to produce compsns. with high mechanical properties, no bubble formation, good colourability, improved (long term) heat ageing characteristics, resistance to degradation by UV and having non-hygroscopic character.

Member(0013)

ABEQ EP 776937 B1 UPAB 20060113

Process for the crosslinking of a blend of thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber comprises dynamic vulcanisation in the presence of: (i) a hydrosilylation agent; (ii) a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst; and (iii) an extender oil or processing oil. Oil is free of material having the chemical behaviour of a Lewis base.

Also claimed is a thermoplastic elastomer product produced by the above process. Another process for the prodn. of a thermoplastic elastomer composition comprises: (a) mixing a thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber containing the above extender oil; (b) adding a hydrosilylation agent to the mixture; (c) blending mixture (b) at sufficient temperature to cause the mixture to flow; (d) optionally incorporating into the mixture the above processing oil; (e) incorporating a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst in the amt. of 0.01-20 ppm of rubber (expressed as Pt); and (f) masticating the mixt. (e) under conditions of heat and shear until the rubber is crosslinked.

Preferably oil is free of materials containing S, P, Sn, N or As and is especially a paraffinic white oil contg. less than 30 ppm of S and less than 100 ppm N. Molar ratio of materials having chemical behaviour of a Lewis base to Pt is less than 5000:1. Amount of hydrosilylation catalyst is 0.01-4 ppm. Thermoplastic resin is a polyolefin resin and the rubber contains a diene monomer having sterically unhindered C=C double bonds. Polyolefin resin is polypropylene (PP) and rubber is EPDM rubber containing 5-vinyl-2-norbornene as diene monomer. After dynamic vulcanisation the rubber is in the form of discrete particles in a matrix of thermoplastic resin and is crosslinked so that less than 5%wt. of the crosslinkable rubber can be extracted from the thermoplastic elastomer product by a rubber solvent. Process optionally further incorporates a metal chelating agent or a compound reacting with residual Si hydride into the thermoplastic elastomer. Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst.

USE - Blends or alloys of plastic and elastomeric rubber are used in production of high performance thermoplastic elastomers, especially for replacement of thermoset rubbers in various applications e.g. automobile under-bonnet pts., engineering materials, mechanical rubber goods, industrial parts, hose, tubing, gaskets, electrical applications and household goods.

ADVANTAGE - Rapid crosslinking of elastomer occurs using low concn. of catalyst. No compatibiliser is required to produce compsns. with high mechanical properties, no bubble formation, good colourability, improved (long term) heat ageing characteristics, resistance to degradation by UV and having non-hygroscopic character.

L196 ANSWER 36 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1996-222029 [22]	WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI:	C1996-070508 [22]	
TITLE:	Mfg. amorphous metal alloy - by using waste ferro- <u>phosphorus</u> slag by-prod. of <u>phosphorus</u> mfr. in electrical furnace, iron alloy containing <u>phosphorus</u> ®, chromium® and vanadium®	



DERWENT CLASS: A94; L02; L03; M27  
 INVENTOR: BLUM M E; BLUM M F; BOERMAN G L; FEKETE T M; HORAK D L;  
 KOVNERISTY Y; KOVNERISTY Y K; ORILLION M T  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (FMCC-C) FMC CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 63

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9612046	A1	19960425	(199622)*	EN	17[0]	C22B007-04	<--
US 5518518	A	19960521	(199626)	EN	5[0]	C12C005-54	<--
AU 9538947	A	19960506	(199636)	EN		C22B007-04	<--
US 5547487	A	19960820	(199639)	EN	5[0]	C21C007-076	<--
EP 784710	A1	19970723	(199734)	EN	[0]	C22B007-04	<--
JP 10512012	W	19981117	(199905)	JA	13	C22C033-04	<--
EP 784710	B1	19990407	(199918)	EN		C22B007-04	<--
DE 69508952	E	19990512	(199925)	DE		C22B007-04	<--
RU 2149214	C1	20000520	(200056)	RU		C22C045-02	<--
CN 1160423	A	19970924	(200143)	ZH		C22B007-04	<--
CN 1047632	C	19991222	(200463)	ZH		C22C045-02	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9612046 A1		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
US 5518518 A		<u>US 1994-323412 19941014</u>	
US 5547487 A CIP of		<u>US 1994-323412 19941014</u>	
US 5547487 A		<u>US 1994-349657 19941205</u>	
AU 9538947 A		<u>AU 1995-38947 19951016</u>	
CN 1160423 A		<u>CN 1995-195661 19951016</u>	
CN 1047632 C		<u>CN 1995-195661 19951016</u>	
DE 69508952 E		<u>DE 1995-69508952 19951016</u>	
EP 784710 A1		<u>EP 1995-938237 19951016</u>	
EP 784710 B1		<u>EP 1995-938237 19951016</u>	
DE 69508952 E		<u>EP 1995-938237 19951016</u>	
EP 784710 A1		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
JP 10512012 W		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
EP 784710 B1		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
DE 69508952 E		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
RU 2149214 C1		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
JP 10512012 W		<u>JP 1996-513386 19951016</u>	
RU 2149214 C1		<u>RU 1997-107340 19951016</u>	

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69508952 E	Based on	EP 784710 A
US 5547487 A	CIP of	US 5518518 A
AU 9538947 A	Based on	WO 9612046 A
EP 784710 A1	Based on	WO 9612046 A
JP 10512012 W	Based on	WO 9612046 A
EP 784710 B1	Based on	WO 9612046 A
DE 69508952 E	Based on	WO 9612046 A
RU 2149214 C1	Based on	WO 9612046 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1994-349657 19941205  
US 1994-323412 19941014



## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C22B007-04; C22C033-04  
 IPC RECLASSIF.: C22B0007-04 [I,A]; C22B0007-04 [I,C]  
 SECONDARY: C22B009-02; C22B009-05; C22B009-18  
 ; C22C0001-02 [I,A]; C22C0001-02 [I,C]; C22C0001-03 [I,A]; C22C0001-03  
 [I,C]; C22C0033-00 [I,C]; C22C0033-04 [I,A]; C22C0033-06  
 [I,A]; C22C0045-00 [I,C]; C22C0045-02 [I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1996012046 A1 UPAB: 20051007

A process for producing an amorphous metal-containing alloy where ferrophosphorus slag from a P-producing electrical furnace is used to supply metalloid P values to the alloy. The process involves mixing the molten slag with Fe to form an alloy of formula  $\text{FeaVbCrcPd}$ , where (in atomic%)  $a = 66-80$ ,  $b = 0.5-10$ ,  $c = 0.5-5$ ,  $d = 8-20$  and  $a+b+c+d = 84-98$ ; removing the slag formed on the molten alloy; and rapidly cooling the molten alloy to below the vitrification temperature.

USE - The alloys are used as cores for transformers, metal tyre core filaments, rubber reinforcement, prestressed concrete, cables, springs, safety razor blades, etc..

ADVANTAGE - A waste material is used to make alloys which are normally made using expensive materials. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A08-R05; A12-S08C; A12-T01; L02-D05; L03-B02A2;

M24-C08; M27-A01; M27-A01C; M27-A01P; M27-A01V

## Member(0006)

ABEQ JP 10512012 W UPAB 20051007

A process for producing an amorphous metal-contg. alloy where ferrophosphorus slag from a P-producing electrical furnace is used to supply metalloid P values to the alloy. The process involves mixing the molten slag with Fe to form an alloy of formula  $\text{FeaVbCrcPd}$ , where (in at.%)  $a = 66-80$ ,  $b = 0.5-10$ ,  $c = 0.5-5$ ,  $d = 8-20$  and  $a+b+c+d = 84-98$ ; removing the slag formed on the molten alloy; and rapidly cooling the molten alloy to below the vitrification temp..

USE - The alloys are used as cores for transformers, metal tyre core filaments, rubber reinforcement, prestressed concrete, cables, springs, safety razor blades, etc..

ADVANTAGE - A waste material is used to make alloys which are normally made using expensive materials.

## Member(0007)

ABEQ EP 784710 B1 UPAB 20051007

A process for producing an amorphous metal-contg. alloy where ferrophosphorus slag from a P-producing electrical furnace is used to supply metalloid P values to the alloy. The process involves mixing the molten slag with Fe to form an alloy of formula  $\text{FeaVbCrcPd}$ , where (in at.%)  $a = 66-80$ ,  $b = 0.5-10$ ,  $c = 0.5-5$ ,  $d = 8-20$  and  $a+b+c+d = 84-98$ ; removing the slag formed on the molten alloy; and rapidly cooling the molten alloy to below the vitrification temp..

USE - The alloys are used as cores for transformers, metal tyre core filaments, rubber reinforcement, prestressed concrete, cables, springs, safety razor blades, etc..

ADVANTAGE - A waste material is used to make alloys which are normally made using expensive materials.

## Member(0009)

ABEQ RU 2149214 C1 UPAB 20051007

A process for producing an amorphous metal-contg. alloy where ferrophosphorus slag from a P-producing electrical furnace is used to supply metalloid P values to the alloy. The process involves mixing the molten slag with Fe to form an alloy of formula  $\text{FeaVbCrcPd}$ , where (in

at.%) a = 66-80, b = 0.5-10, c = 0.5-5, d = 8-20 and a+b+c+d = 84-98; removing the slag formed on the molten alloy; and rapidly cooling the molten alloy to below the vitrification temp..

USE - The alloys are used as cores for transformers, metal tyre core filaments, rubber reinforcement, prestressed concrete, cables, springs, safety razor blades, etc..

ADVANTAGE - A waste material is used to make alloys which are normally made using expensive materials.

Member(0010)

ABEQ CN 1160423 A UPAB 20051007

A process for producing an amorphous metal-contg. alloy where ferrophosphorus slag from a P-producing electrical furnace is used to supply metalloid P values to the alloy. The process involves mixing the molten slag with Fe to form an alloy of formula  $FeaVbCrcPd$ , where (in at.%) a = 66-80, b = 0.5-10, c = 0.5-5, d = 8-20 and a+b+c+d = 84-98; removing the slag formed on the molten alloy; and rapidly cooling the molten alloy to below the vitrification temp..

USE - The alloys are used as cores for transformers, metal tyre core filaments, rubber reinforcement, prestressed concrete, cables, springs, safety razor blades, etc..

ADVANTAGE - A waste material is used to make alloys which are normally made using expensive materials.

L196 ANSWER 37 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-246356 [32] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1995-226246; 1996-021891  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-113053 [32]  
 TITLE: Flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. - contains Gp.(II), (III), (IV) cpds., nitrogen-containing cpd., mixture of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder and thermoplastic polymer.  
 DERWENT CLASS: A21; A60; A85; A93; A95; E35  
 INVENTOR: FUKUMURA T; INOUE K; IWATA M; NARITA K; NARITA N; SEKI M; TAKAHASHI R; TANAKA M  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHCC-C) CHISSO CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 6

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9518177	A1	19950706	(199532) *	JA	76[2]	C08K003-22	<--
JP 07196842	A	19950801	(199539)	JA	11[0]	C08K003-32	<--
JP 07196845	A	19950801	(199539)	JA	9[0]	C08K009-10	<--
EP 686661	A1	19951213	(199603)	EN	40[0]	C08K003-22	<--
JP 08183876	A	19960716	(199638)	JA	15[0]	C08K003-00	<--
JP 2844301	B2	19990106	(199906)	JA	9	C08L101-00	<--
KR 158978	B1	19990115	(200037)	KO		C08K003-22	<--
EP 686661	B1	20010718	(200142)	EN		C08K013-02	<--
DE 69427750	E	20010823	(200156)	DE		C08K013-02	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9518177	A1	WO 1994-JP2294	19941228
JP 07196845	A	JP 1993-354089	19931228
JP 2844301	B2	JP 1993-354089	19931228
JP 07196842	A	JP 1993-354672	19931228

DE 69427750 E  
EP 686661 A1  
KR 158978 B1  
EP 686661 B1  
DE 69427750 E  
EP 686661 A1  
EP 686661 B1  
DE 69427750 E  
JP 08183876 A  
KR 158978 B1

DE 1994-69427750 19941228  
WO 1994-JP2294 19941228  
WO 1994-JP2294 19941228  
WO 1994-JP2294 19941228  
WO 1994-JP2294 19941228  
EP 1995-904024 19941228  
EP 1995-904024 19941228  
EP 1995-904024 19941228  
JP 1995-196078 19950707  
KR 1995-703522 19950822

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69427750 E	Based on	EP 686661 A
JP 2844301 B2	Previous Publ	JP 07196845 A
EP 686661 A1	Based on	WO 9518177 A
EP 686661 B1	Based on	WO 9518177 A
DE 69427750 E	Based on	WO 9518177 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1994-93721 19940406  
JP 1993-354089 19931228  
JP 1993-354672 19931228  
WO 1994-JP2294 19941228

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08K013-02  
IPC RECLASSIF.: C08G0012-00 [I,C]; C08G0012-32 [I,A]; C08G0012-38 [I,A];  
C08G0018-00 [I,C]; C08G0018-30 [I,A]; C08G0018-38 [I,A];  
C08G0059-00 [I,C]; C08G0059-40 [I,A]; C08K0013-00 [I,C];  
C08K0013-06 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C];  
C08K0003-00 [I,C]; C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0003-22 [I,A];  
C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0003-24 [I,A]; C08K0003-26 [I,A];  
C08K0003-28 [I,A]; C08K0003-32 [I,A]; C08K0003-32 [I,A];  
C08K0003-34 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,C]; C08K0005-00 [I,C];  
C08K0005-00 [I,C]; C08K0005-16 [I,A]; C08K0005-16 [I,A];  
C08K0005-16 [I,A]; C08K0005-3442 [I,A]; C08K0005-3477  
[I,A]; C08K0005-3492 [I,A]; C08K0005-3492 [I,A];  
C08K0005-45 [I,A]; C08K0005-49 [I,A]; C08K0005-5399 [I,A]  
; C08K0009-00 [I,C]; C08K0009-00 [I,C]; C08K0009-04 [I,A]  
; C08K0009-04 [I,A]; C08K0009-08 [I,A]; C08K0009-10 [I,A]  
; C08L0101-00 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,C]; C08L0021-00 [I,A]  
; C08L0021-00 [I,C]; C08L0023-00 [I,A]; C08L0023-00 [I,C]  
; C08L0023-02 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C]; C08L0025-04 [I,A]  
; C08L0061-00 [I,C]; C08L0061-20 [I,A]; C08L0079-00 [I,C]  
; C08L0079-04 [I,A]; C08L0087-00 [I,A]; C08L0087-00 [I,C]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1995018177 A1 UPAB: 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 weight% O-containing solid cpd. containing elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 weight% N-containing organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 weight% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ( $n > 2$ ), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88.9-35 weight% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent containing functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) preparation of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine

with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 weight% (B), 10-40 weight% (C) and 89-40 weight% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temperature and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A08-F01; E31-K06; E31-P; E31-P05A; E31-P05B; E34

Member(0002)

ABEQ JP 07196842 A UPAB 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 wt.% O-contg. solid cpd. contg. elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 wt.% N-contg. organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 wt.% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ( $n > 2$ ), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88.

9-35 wt.% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent contg. functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) prepn. of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 wt.% (B), 10-40 wt.% (C) and 89-40 wt.% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temp. and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided.

Member(0003)

ABEQ JP 07196845 A UPAB 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 wt.% O-contg. solid cpd. contg. elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 wt.% N-contg. organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 wt.% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ( $n > 2$ ), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88.

9-35 wt.% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent contg. functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) prepn. of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 wt.% (B), 10-40 wt.% (C) and 89-40 wt.% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temp. and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided.

Member(0005)

ABEQ JP 08183876 A UPAB 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 wt.% O-contg. solid cpd. contg. elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 wt.% N-contg. organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 wt.% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ( $n > 2$ ), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88.



9-35 wt.% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent contg. functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) prepn. of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 wt.% (B), 10-40 wt.% (C) and 89-40 wt.% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temp. and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided.

Member(0006)

ABEQ JP 2844301 B2 UPAB 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 wt.% O-contg. solid cpd. contg. elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 wt.% N-contg. organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 wt.% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ( $n > 2$ ), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88.

9-35 wt.% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent contg. functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) prepn. of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 wt.% (B), 10-40 wt.% (C) and 89-40 wt.% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temp. and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided.

Member(0008)

ABEQ EP 686661 B1 UPAB 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 wt.% O-contg. solid cpd. contg. elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 wt.% N-contg. organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 wt.% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ( $n > 2$ ), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88.

9-35 wt.% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent contg. functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) prepn. of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 wt.% (B), 10-40 wt.% (C) and 89-40 wt.% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temp. and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided.



DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-089675 [25]  
 TITLE: Improved compsn. comprising an alkene derivative and an adjuvant - is used for nematode, insect or acarid control in plants  
 DERWENT CLASS: C02; C03  
 INVENTOR: AHLGRIM J T; KASSEBAUM J; KASSEBAUM J W; SHORT B J; SHORTT B J; WARNER J M  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MONS-C) MONSANTO CO  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 59

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9512977	A1	19950518	(199525)*	EN	53[0]	A01N037-46	<--
AU 9480785	A	19950529	(199537)	EN		A01N037-46	<--
ZA 9408828	A	19960529	(199628)	EN	50[0]	A01N000-00	<--
FI 9601949	A	19960508	(199632)	FI		A01N000-00	<--
EP 723397	A1	19960731	(199635)	EN	[0]	A01N037-46	<--
NO 9601863	A	19960708	(199637)	NO		A01N025-30	<--
CZ 9601291	A3	19961016	(199648)	CS		A01N037-46	<--
BR 9408011	A	19961217	(199705)	PT		A01N037-46	<--
SK 9600508	A3	19961204	(199707)	SK		A01N037-46	<--
JP 09506085	W	19970617	(199734)	JA	56[0]	A01N033-04	<--
HU 75106	T	19970428	(199801)	HU		A01N037-46	<--
CN 1134656	A	19961030	(199803)	ZH		A01N037-46	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9512977 A1		WO 1994-US11731	19941020
AU 9480785 A		AU 1994-80785	19941020
BR 9408011 A		BR 1994-8011	19941020
CN 1134656 A		CN 1994-194086	19941020
EP 723397 A1		EP 1994-931860	19941020
FI 9601949 A		WO 1994-US11731	19941020
EP 723397 A1		WO 1994-US11731	19941020
NO 9601863 A		WO 1994-US11731	19941020
BR 9408011 A		WO 1994-US11731	19941020
SK 9600508 A3		WO 1994-US11731	19941020
JP 09506085 W		WO 1994-US11731	19941020
HU 75106 T		WO 1994-US11731	19941020
ZA 9408828 A		ZA 1994-8828	19941108
JP 09506085 W		JP 1995-513829	19941020
CZ 9601291 A3		CZ 1996-1291	19941020
HU 75106 T		HU 1996-1243	19941020
SK 9600508 A3		SK 1996-508	19941020
FI 9601949 A		FI 1996-1949	19960508
NO 9601863 A		NO 1996-1863	19960508

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9480785 A	Based on	WO 9512977 A
EP 723397 A1	Based on	WO 9512977 A
BR 9408011 A	Based on	WO 9512977 A
JP 09506085 W	Based on	WO 9512977 A
HU 75106 T	Based on	WO 9512977 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-149429 19931109

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A01N033-04  
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0031-00 [I,C]; A01N0031-04 [I,A];  
A01N0031-14 [I,A]  
 INDEX: A01N031:04; A01N031:14  
 ; A01N0033-00 [I,C]; A01N0033-04 [I,A]; A01N0033-08  
 [I,A]; A01N0033-12 [I,A]; A01N0033-16  
 [I,A]  
 ; A01N033:08; A01N033:12; A01N033:16  
 ; A01N0037-06 [I,A]; A01N0037-06 [I,C]; A01N0037-12  
 [I,A]; A01N0037-12 [I,C]; A01N0037-36  
 [I,A]; A01N0037-36 [I,C]; A01N0037-44  
 [I,A]; A01N0037-44 [I,C]; A01N0037-46  
 [I,A]

; A01N037:12

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1995012977 A1 UPAB: 20051007

Compsn. comprises (a) an alkene derivative of formula (I) or a salt of (I); and (b) one or more components selected from e.g.; (i) alkyl glycosides in which the alkyl gp. is a mixture of 8-14C and the number of glycoside gps., is 1-6; (ii) quaternised fatty amine ethoxylates, in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixture of 8-20C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-14 moles of ethoxylation; (iii) a mixture of (1) a fatty amine ethoxylate (in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixture of 6-30C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 1-50 moles of ethoxylation) and (2) ethoxylated alkylphenyl (in which the alkyl is 0-20C and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-20 moles of ethoxylation) etc.. In (I), n = 1,2,5,7,9 or 11; Q is e.g. CH<sub>2</sub>NHR<sub>6</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>N=CHR<sub>2</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>N=C-O etc.; X,Y, Z are H or F; R<sub>6</sub> is H; an aliphatic gp. (opt. substd. by e.g. OH, OT, halo, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub> etc.), COR<sub>7</sub> etc; or NR<sub>6</sub> is e.g. guanidine, hydrazine, alkyl- or aryl hydrazine etc.; R<sub>7</sub> is C(O)R<sub>14</sub>; or a 2-12C aliphatic carboxylic acid (or an ester, thiol ester or amide of this) or 1-12C aliphatic gp. (all opt. substd.); R<sub>14</sub> is OH, TO, NH<sub>2</sub> or NHNH<sub>2</sub>; T is alkyl.

USE - The compsns. are useful for controlling nematode, insect and acarid infestations of plants (especially agricultural crops).

ADVANTAGE - Component (b) acts as an adjuvant to enhance the effectiveness of component (a). MANUAL CODE: CPI: C07-H; C10-A14; C10-A19; C10-A22; C10-B01; C10-B02;

C10-B03; C10-B04; C10-C02; C10-G02; C10-G03; C14-B03A; C14-B04A; C14-B04B

Member(0003)

ABEQ ZA 9408828 A UPAB 20051007

Compsn. comprises (a) an alkene deriv. of formula X(Y)C=C(Z)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>Q (I) or a salt of (I); and (b) one or more components selected from e.g.; (i) alkyl glycosides in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 8-14C and the number of glycoside gps., is 1-6; (ii) quaternised fatty amine ethoxylates, in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 8-20C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-14 moles of ethoxylation; (iii) a mixt. of (1) a fatty amine ethoxylate (in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 6-30C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 1-50 moles of ethoxylation) and (2) ethoxylated alkylphenyl (in which the alkyl is 0-20C and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-20 moles of ethoxylation) etc.. In (I), n = 1,2,5,7,9 or 11; Q is e.g. CH<sub>2</sub>NHR<sub>6</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>N=CHR<sub>2</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>N=C-O etc.; X,Y, Z are H or F; R<sub>6</sub> is

H; an aliphatic gp. (opt. substd. by e.g. OH, OT, halo, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub> etc.), COR7 etc; or NR6 is e.g. guanidine, hydrazine, alkyl- or aryl hydrazine etc.; R7 is C(O)R14; or a 2-12C aliphatic carboxylic acid (or an ester, thiol ester or amide of this) or 1-12C aliphatic gp. (all opt. substd.); R14 is OH, TO, NH<sub>2</sub> or NHNH<sub>2</sub>; T is alkyl.

USE - The compsns. are useful for controlling nematode, insect and acarid infestations of plants (esp. agricultural crops).

ADVANTAGE - Component (b) acts as an adjuvant to enhance the effectiveness of component (a).

Member(0010)

ABEQ JP 09506085 W UPAB 20051007

Compsn. comprises (a) an alkene deriv. of formula (I) or a salt of (I); and (b) one or more components selected from e.g.; (i) alkyl glycosides in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 8-14C and the number of glycoside gps., is 1-6; (ii) quaternised fatty amine ethoxylates, in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 8-20C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-14 moles of ethoxylation; (iii) a mixt. of (1) a fatty amine ethoxylate (in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 6-30C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 1-50 moles of ethoxylation) and (2) ethoxylated alkylphenyl (in which the alkyl is 0-20C and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-20 moles of ethoxylation) etc.. In (I), n = 1,2,5,7,9 or 11; Q is e.g. CH<sub>2</sub>NHR6; CH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>N=CHR2, CH<sub>2</sub>N=C-O etc.; X,Y, Z are H or F; R6 is H; an aliphatic gp. (opt. substd. by e.g. OH, OT, halo, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub> etc.), COR7 etc; or NR6 is e.g. guanidine, hydrazine, alkyl- or aryl hydrazine etc.; R7 is C(O)R14; or a 2-12C aliphatic carboxylic acid (or an ester, thiol ester or amide of this) or 1-12C aliphatic gp. (all opt. substd.); R14 is OH, TO, NH<sub>2</sub> or NHNH<sub>2</sub>; T is alkyl.

USE - The compsns. are useful for controlling nematode, insect and acarid infestations of plants (esp. agricultural crops).

ADVANTAGE - Component (b) acts as an adjuvant to enhance the effectiveness of component (a).

L196 ANSWER 39 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-187826 [25] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-087136 [25]  
 TITLE: Agricultural waste purificn. to prod. suitable  
 for composting or spreading - by adding polymer  
 flocculant, coagulant and precipitant to reduce oxygen  
 demand, ammonia, phosphate, solids and slurry  
 volume without high capital cost  
 DERWENT CLASS: A97; D15  
 INVENTOR: TOLKIEN S; WILLIAMS P J  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (NALC-C) NALCO LTD  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
GB 2284205	A	19950531	(199525)*	EN	38[17]	C02F001-52	<--
US 5531907	A	19960702	(199632)#	EN	17[17]	C02F001-52	<--
GB 2284205	B	19980429	(199819)	EN	[0]	C02F001-52	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
GB 2284205 A		<u>GB 1993-24234</u>	<u>19931125</u>
GB 2284205 B		<u>GB 1993-24234</u>	<u>19931125</u>
US 5531907 A		<u>US 1994-298407</u>	<u>19940830</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1993-24234 19931125  
US 1994-298407 19940830

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C02F0001-52 [I,A]; C02F0001-52 [I,C]; C02F0001-54 [I,C];  
C02F0001-56 [I,A]; C05F0003-00 [I,A]; C05F0003-00 [I,C]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

GB 2284205 A UPAB: 20050512

Purificn. of agricultural waste (I) to produce an environmentally acceptable agri-waste (II) comprises (a) adding polymer flocculant(s) (III) to dewater (I); (b) adding coagulant(s) (IV) to convert dissolved solid to suspended solids; and (c) adding precipitant(s) (V) to facilitate removal of unwanted chemicals.

USE - For treating composite farm waste, including slurry.

ADVANTAGE - The treatment removes biological and chemical oxygen demand, NH<sub>3</sub>, phosphate and solids, reduces the slurry volume and avoids high capital costs. (II) is ready for composting or controlled spreading.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-M; A12-W04; A12-W11E; D04-A01B

Member(0003)

ABEQ GB 2284205 B UPAB 20050512

Purificn. of agricultural waste (I) to produce an environmentally acceptable agri-waste (II) comprises (a) adding polymer flocculant(s) (III) to dewater (I); (b) adding coagulant(s) (IV) to convert dissolved solid to suspended solids; and (c) adding precipitant(s) (V) to facilitate removal of unwanted chemicals.

USE - For treating composite farm waste, including slurry.

ADVANTAGE - The treatment removes biological and chemical oxygen demand, NH<sub>3</sub>, phosphate and solids, reduces the slurry vol. and avoids high capital costs. (II) is ready for composting or controlled spreading.

L196 ANSWER 40 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-243741 [33] WPIX  
DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-105974 [21]  
TITLE: Synergistic herbicide combination - of  
glufosinate ammonium and paraquat  
DERWENT CLASS: C03  
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (FARH-C) HOECHST AG  
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
RD 327020	A	19910710	(199133)*	EN		

&lt;--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
RD 327020 A		<u>RD 1991-327020</u>	<u>19910620</u>

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN/SEC.: A01N000-01

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

RD 327020 A UPAB: 20050502

Combinations of glufosinate ammonium (I) and paraquat (II) exhibit **synergistically enhanced** herbicidal activity against annual grass and broad-leaved weeds and certain perennial tropical plants, e.g. Mimosa pudica and Desmodium procumbens.

In an example, (I) and (II) were tested on an annual grass (Poa annua) and a mixture of annual broad-leaved weeds (mostly Calendula arvensis, Descurainia sophia, Fumaria officinalis, Lamium amplexicaule, Rumex crispus, Sonchus arvensis, Stellaria media and Urtica urens) at application rates of (a) 600 g/ha (I), (b) 300 g/ha (I), (c) 600 g/ha (II), (d) 300 g/ha (II), and (e) 300 g/ha (I)+300 g/ha (II). **Control** of the grass was (a) 78, (b) 50, (c) 100, (d) **88**, (e) 100%. **Control** of the broad-leaved weeds was (a) 85, (b) 80, (c) 75, (d) 60, (e) 91%. @(-pp Dwg.No.0/0)

MANUAL CODE: CPI: C05-B01G; C07-D04A; C12-C09; C12-P06

L196 ANSWER 41 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-225655 [30] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-097377 [16]  
 TITLE: Dry water-soluble agriculturally acceptable compsn. -  
 comprises N-phosphono:methyl glycine or its water-soluble  
 salt and liquid surfactant  
 DERWENT CLASS: C01  
 INVENTOR: KUCHIKATA M; PRILL E J; RICHARDSON R O; SATO T; SURGANT J  
 M; WRIGHT D R  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MONS-C) MONSANTO CO; (MONS-C) MONSANTO EURO SA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 29

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
EP 378985	A	19900725	(199030)*	EN			<--
WO 9007275	A	19900712	(199031)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
CA 2006816	A	19900630	(199037)	EN			<--
AU 9048333	A	19900801	(199042)	EN			<--
CN 1044206	A	19900801	(199117)	ZH			<--
EP 452366	A	19911023	(199143)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
ZA 8909965	A	19911127	(199201)	EN			<--
JP 04502618	W	19920514	(199226)	JA	15[0]	A01N057-20	<--
AU 635514	B	19930325	(199319)	EN		A01N025-12	<--
KR 9211035	B1	19921226	(199415)	KO		A01N057-20	<--
EP 378985	B1	19960626	(199630)	EN	15[0]	A01N057-20	<--
DE 68926737	E	19960801	(199636)	DE		A01N057-20	<--
ES 2088906	T3	19961001	(199645)	ES		A01N057-20	<--
US 5656572	A	19970812	(199738)	EN	11[0]	A01N033-02	<--
US 5872078	A	19990216	(199914)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
CA 2006816	C	19990330	(199931)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
JP 2938970	B2	19990825	(199940)	JA	14	A01N057-20	<--
IE 81246	B	20000726	(200056)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
EP 378985	B2	20010124	(200107)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
US 6228807	B1	20010508	(200128)	EN		A01N033-04	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 378985 A		EP 1989-870207	19891221
US 5656572 A Cont of		US 1988-292499	19881230
US 5872078 A Cont of		US 1988-292499	19881230
US 6228807 B1 Cont of		US 1988-292499	19881230



DE 68926737 E	<u>DE 1989-68926737 19891221</u>
DE 68926737 E	<u>EP 1989-870207 19891221</u>
ES 2088906 T3	<u>EP 1989-870207 19891221</u>
JP 04502618 W	<u>WO 1989-US5793 19891221</u>
KR 9211035 B1	<u>WO 1989-US5793 19891221</u>
JP 2938970 B2	<u>WO 1989-US5793 19891221</u>
CA 2006816 C	<u>CA 1989-2006816 19891228</u>
ZA 8909965 A	<u>ZA 1989-9965 19891228</u>
IE 81246 B	<u>IE 1989-4212 19891229</u>
AU 635514 B	<u>AU 1990-48333 19891221</u>
EP 452366 A	<u>EP 1990-901470 19891221</u>
JP 04502618 W	<u>JP 1990-501913 19891221</u>
JP 2938970 B2	<u>JP 1990-501913 19891221</u>
KR 9211035 B1	<u>KR 1990-701932 19900829</u>
US 5656572 A Div Ex	<u>US 1990-625516 19901211</u>
US 5872078 A Cont of	<u>US 1990-625516 19901211</u>
US 6228807 B1 Cont of	<u>US 1990-625516 19901211</u>
US 5656572 A	<u>US 1995-463844 19950605</u>
US 5872078 A Cont of	<u>US 1995-557371 19951113</u>
US 6228807 B1 Cont of	<u>US 1995-557371 19951113</u>
US 5872078 A Div Ex	<u>US 1996-726538 19961007</u>
US 6228807 B1 Cont of	<u>US 1996-726538 19961007</u>
US 5872078 A	<u>US 1997-898654 19970722</u>
US 6228807 B1	<u>US 1997-899297 19970723</u>

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 635514 B	Previous Publ	AU 9048333 A
DE 68926737 E	Based on	EP 378985 A
ES 2088906 T3	Based on	EP 378985 A
JP 2938970 B2	Previous Publ	JP 04502618 W
JP 04502618 W	Based on	WO 9007275 A
AU 635514 B	Based on	WO 9007275 A
JP 2938970 B2	Based on	WO 9007275 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1988-292499 19881230

US 1990-625516 19901211

US 1995-463844 19950605

US 1995-557371 19951113

US 1996-726538 19961007

US 1997-898654 19970722

US 1997-899297 19970723

## INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A01N057-20

IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0025-12 [I,A]; A01N0025-12 [I,C]; A01N0025-14 [I,A];  
A01N0025-14 [I,C]; A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,C];  
A01N0037-02 [I,A]; A01N0037-02 [I,C]; A01N0037-10 [I,A];  
A01N0037-10 [I,C]

SECONDARY: A01N037-44

; A01N0039-00 [I,C]; A01N0039-04 [I,A]; A01N0043-34 [I,C]; A01N0043-40  
[I,A]; A01N0043-42 [I,A]; A01N0043-48 [I,C]; A01N0043-50  
[I,A]; A01N0043-64 [I,C]; A01N0043-70 [I,A]; A01N0047-28  
[I,C]; A01N0047-30 [I,A]; A01N0057-00 [I,C]; A01N0057-20  
[I,A]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 378985 A UPAB: 20050501

A dry water soluble agriculturally acceptable compsn. comprises N-phosphonomethylglycine and a liquid surfactant or a water soluble salt of N-phosphonomethyl glycine and a liquid surfactant.

Pref. the water soluble salt is sodium, potassium or ammonium salt of N-phosphonomethylglycine. The compsn. is greater than about 60 mesh and comprises an additional surfactant. Water is present in the compsn. in an amount of 0.2 to 2 weight% of the compsn. The water soluble compsn. further comprises a co-herbicide which is a solid, present as a fine powder and is water insoluble and opt. includes a dispersing agent. The co-herbicide is selected from Oust, Divron, Glean, Simazine, Ally, Classic, Linuron and/or Atrazine. Alternatively the water insoluble co-herbicide is a liquid or solid present as a water dispersible granule and is selected from alachlor, atrazine, fomesafen, oxyfluorfen, feroe, Diuron, Allyl, Classic, Linuron, Oust and/or Glean. The liquid surfactant comprises a nonionic surfactant selected from a polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block copolymer, etc.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is useful for killing or controlling weeds. The compsn. has relatively low shipping costs, mix compatibility with various co-herbicides and additives which can be packaged in low cost, combustible containers and is easy to use with minimum user contact.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: C05-B01J; C12-M09; C12-P05

Member(0008)

ABEQ JP 04502618 W UPAB 20050501

A dry water soluble agriculturally acceptable compsn. comprises N-phosphono methylglycine and a liq. surfactant or a water soluble salt of N-phosphonomethyl glycine and a liq. surfactant.

Pref. the water soluble salt is sodium, potassium or ammonium salt of N-phosphono methylglycine. The compsn. is greater than about 60 mesh and comprises an additional surfactant water that is present in the compsn. in an amt. of 0.2-2wt.% of the compsn.. The water soluble compsn. further comprises a co-herbicide which is a solid, present as a fine powder and is water insoluble and opt. includes a dispersing agent. The co-herbicide is selected from Oust, Divron, Glean, Simazine, Ally, classic, Linuron and/or Atrazine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is useful for killing or controlling weeds. The compsn. has relatively low shipping costs, mix compatibility with various co-herbicides and additives which can be packaged in low cost, combustible containers and is easy to use with minimum user contact.

L196 ANSWER 42 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1989-192108 [26]	WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE:	1983-746934; 1983-771065; 1983-776768; 1984-126975; 1984-133713; 1985-115915; 1985-158826; 1986-149859; 1987-087898; 1987-150199; 1987-185177; 1988-056532; 1988-147254; 1988-163185; 1989-122111; 1989-172711; 1989-220121; 1990-014998; 1990-044828; 1990-131771; 1990-131829; 1990-139471; 1990-200888; 1990-200893; 1990-209199; 1990-246019; 1990-253451; 1991-072428; 1991-206785; 1991-237320; 1991-245371; 1991-317540; 1991-324570; 1992-123445; 1992-150269; 1992-150271; 1992-199578; 1992-340137; 1993-067128; 1993-335955; 1994-064887; 1995-081051	
DOC. NO. CPI:	C1989-084993 [21]	
DOC. NO. NON-CPI:	N1989-146914 [21]	
TITLE:	Treating seeds with solution of urea and sulphuric acid - mainly present as mono:urea adduct, e.g. to eliminate residual material, improve germination, etc.	
DERWENT CLASS:	C03; D13; D23; P14	
INVENTOR:	YOUNG D C	
PATENT ASSIGNEE:	(UNOC-C) UNION OIL CO CALIFORNIA	

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 4834788	A	19890530	(198926)*	EN	11[0]	<--

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 4834788	A	US 1982-442296	19821117
US 4834788	A	US 1982-444667	19821126
US 4834788	A	US 1982-453282	19821227
US 4834788	A	US 1982-453496	19821227
US 4834788	A	US 1983-455268	19830103
US 4834788	A	US 1983-455317	19830103
US 4834788	A	US 1983-482942	19830407
US 4834788	A	US 1987-9829	19870202

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1983-455317 19830103

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0059-02 [I,A]; A01N0059-02 [I,C];  
B27K0005-00 [I,A]; B27K0005-00 [I,C]

## BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 4834788 A UPAB: 20050428

Plant seeds are treated with an aqueous solution containing urea and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at mole ratio 0.25-1.75.

Specifically the urea:H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> ratio is 0.5-1.5, and at least 50 weight% of the H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is present as its monourea adduct, and the total of (I) and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is at least 1 weight% of the solution

USE/ADVANTAGE - The method is used to remove extraneous material (e.g. lint from cotton seeds); to soften the hull or husk; to improve germination and storage stability; (for oilseeds) to increase oil extractability; (for grains) to improve processability, and to increase digestibility by animals. The process eliminates the need for complex mechanical equipment and high-energy, severe-caustic treatments. The urea/H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solns. are of low corrosivity; do not damage valuable parts of the seeds; add no toxic material, and increase the content of N and S nutrients.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: C04-A07D2; C05-C05; C10-A13D; C12-L09; C12-P04;  
D03-G04; D10-A01

=&gt; d ibib ed ab ind 43-86

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L196 ANSWER 43 OF 86

MEDLINE on STN

DUPLICATE 9

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92346012 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1822331

TITLE: Effect on renal net acid excretion of various mineral contents in three lots of a common pre-term formula.

AUTHOR: Tolle H G; Manz F; Diekmann L; Kalhoff H; Stock G J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Forschungsinstitut fur Kinderernahrung, Dortmund, Fed. Rep.

of Germany.

SOURCE: Journal of trace elements and electrolytes in health and disease, (1991 Dec) Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 235-8.  
Journal code: 8807101. ISSN: 0931-2838.

PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199209

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Sep 1992  
Last Updated on STN: 11 Sep 1992  
Entered Medline: 1 Sep 1992

ED Entered STN: 11 Sep 1992  
Last Updated on STN: 11 Sep 1992  
Entered Medline: 1 Sep 1992

AB Three common lots (A, B, C) of a common formula for pre-term infants, which contained unintended, high differences in mineral contents were fed consecutively in a neonatal unit. In each feeding period parameters of calcium-phosphorus and acid-base metabolism were determined prospectively. Infants fed lot C showed unexpectedly high renal net acid excretion. In order to discover the origin of this different renal net acid excretion, the urinary concentration of further electrolytes, sulfate, urea and organic acids were determined retrospectively in three randomly selected groups with 10 pre-term infants each. Infants fed lot C showed a higher renal net acid excretion (2.97 mmol/kg per day) than infants fed lot A (1.75 mmol/kg per day) or lot B (1.72 mmol/kg per day). Based on the data of mineral and nitrogen intake and the urinary values of all main ions and urea it is assumed that the increased renal acid load in infants fed lot C is due to the additive effect of different mineral concentrations resulting in a low "alkali excess" (Na + K - Cl) of lot C and a decreased protein assimilation. The production of infant formulas for prematures should be more closely monitored to avoid marked deviation of the mineral contents in individual lots from the concentrations shown on the label.

CT \*Acid-Base Equilibrium  
Blood  
Chlorides: AD, administration & dosage  
Chlorides: UR, urine  
Humans  
Hydrogen-Ion Concentration  
\*Infant Food: AE, adverse effects  
Infant Food: AN, analysis  
Infant, Newborn  
\*Infant, Premature: PH, physiology  
\*Kidney: ME, metabolism  
\*Minerals: AD, administration & dosage  
Minerals: AN, analysis  
Potassium: AD, administration & dosage  
Potassium: UR, urine  
Sodium: AD, administration & dosage  
Sodium: UR, urine  
Urine

RN 7440-09-7 (Potassium); 7440-23-5 (Sodium)

CN 0 (Chlorides); 0 (Minerals)

L196 ANSWER 44 OF 86

MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93239521 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7683012

TITLE: Van Gieson's picrofuchsin. The staining mechanisms for collagen and cytoplasm, and an examination of the dye diffusion rate model of differential staining.

AUTHOR: Prento P  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, University of Copenhagen, Hvidovre Hospital, Denmark.  
 SOURCE: Histochemistry, (1993 Feb) Vol. 99, No. 2, pp. 163-74.  
 Journal code: 0411300. ISSN: 0301-5564.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199305  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jun 1993  
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996  
 Entered Medline: 24 May 1993

ED Entered STN: 11 Jun 1993  
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996  
 Entered Medline: 24 May 1993

AB The staining mechanism of van Gieson's picrofuchsin was studied by use of simple protein model systems and tissue sections, and by spectrophotometry and dialysis experiments. At the endpoint of the staining reaction (equilibrium) cytoplasm is yellow. Dye dilution experiments demonstrated that the highest affinity in the tissue section--picrofuchsin system is between binding sites in cytoplasmic protein and acid fuchsin. Nevertheless sections that were first stained in acid fuchsin (AcF) and then in picrofuchsin ended up with cytoplasm stained yellow. It was concluded that differences in the dye diffusion rates and differences in the permeability of tissue components cannot be invoked to explain the differential staining result. Model experiments with dissolved proteins demonstrated a positive relationship between protein concentration and uptake of picric acid (PA) from picrofuchsin. From this and experiments with additives (sodium dodecylsulphate, urea etc.) and organic solvents, it is proposed that coagulant interchain cross-linking at the high protein concentration of the cytoplasm masks potential dye-binding sites. This affects high affinity dyes with multiple binding sites more than small dyes, and so puts AcF at a disadvantage compared to PA. Staining of non-collagen proteins is mainly by hydrophobic bonding, involving ionic attractions, apolar bonds, and release of water. This mode of binding is relatively strong, decreases swelling and leads to slow dye exchange. Dye binding to collagen is mostly by hydrogen bonds, but in aqueous dye solvent nonpolar residues and charged residues may also participate. This structure remains relatively open during and after dye-binding, and the bound dye ions are therefore easily exchanged for other dye ions.

CT Ammonium Sulfate  
 Animals  
 \*Collagen: CH, chemistry  
 \*Cytoplasm: CH, chemistry  
 Dialysis  
 Diffusion  
 Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel  
 Guinea Pigs  
 Intestines: CH, chemistry  
 Models, Chemical  
 Pancreas: CH, chemistry  
Phosphotungstic Acid  
 Protein Binding  
 Proteins: CH, chemistry  
 \*Rosaniline Dyes: CH, chemistry  
 Skin: CH, chemistry  
 Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate  
 Solvents  
 Spectrophotometry



## \*Staining and Labeling

Swine

Urea

RN **12067-99-1 (Phosphotungstic Acid)**; 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 57-13-6 (Urea); 7783-20-2 (Ammonium Sulfate); 9007-34-5 (Collagen)

CN 0 (Proteins); 0 (Rosaniline Dyes); 0 (Solvents); 0 (picrofuchsin)

L196 ANSWER 45 OF 86

MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 79005947 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 690299

TITLE: Secretion of casein in cultures of mouse mammary epithelial cells on floating collagen gels.

AUTHOR: Enami J; Nandi S

SOURCE: Journal of dairy science, (1978 Jun) Vol. 61, No. 6, pp. 729-32.

Journal code: 2985126R. ISSN: 0022-0302.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197811

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1990

Entered Medline: 18 Nov 1978

ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1990

Entered Medline: 18 Nov 1978

AB To study the effect of hormones on the secretion of casein, mammary epithelial cells were obtained from mid-pregnant mice and cultured on floating collagen gels in the presence of combinations of insulin, cortisol, and prolactin in serum-free culture medium. After labeling with phosphorus-32 labeled orthophosphate, the cells which had been cultured in the presence of all three hormones secreted hot-trichloroacetic acid precipitable radioactivity into the medium. The secreted materials were identified as three major mouse caseins by sodium dodecyl sulphate-urea polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis followed by autoradiography. The floating collagen gel culture method allows mouse mammary epithelial cells to differentiate and secrete all species of caseins in the presence of hormones. The present culture method and the phosphorus-32 labeling method will be applicable to the study of differentiation of mammary epithelial cells from a variety of mammalian species.

CT Check Tags: Female

Animals

\*Caseins: SE, secretion

Cell Differentiation

Cells, Cultured

Collagen

Culture Media

Drug Synergism

Epithelial Cells

Epithelium: DE, drug effects

Epithelium: SE, secretion

\*Hydrocortisone: PD, pharmacology

\*Insulin: PD, pharmacology

\*Mammary Glands, Animal: SE, secretion

Mice

Pregnancy

\*Prolactin: PD, pharmacology

RN 11061-68-0 (Insulin); 50-23-7 (Hydrocortisone); 9002-62-4 (Prolactin);

9007-34-5 (Collagen)  
CN 0 (Caseins); 0 (Culture Media)

L196 ANSWER 46 OF 86 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on  
STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:295035 BIOSIS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000295035  
TITLE: Boll openers in cotton: Effectiveness and  
environmental influences.  
AUTHOR(S): Stewart, Alexander M. [Reprint author]; Edmisten, Keith L.;  
Wells, Randy  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Crop Science, North Carolina State  
University, NCSU, Raleigh, NC, 27695-7620, USA  
SOURCE: Field Crops Research, (July, 2000) Vol. 67, No.  
1, pp. 83-90. print.  
ISSN: 0378-4290.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: English  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jul 2000  
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

ED Entered STN: 12 Jul 2000

Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB The indeterminate growth of cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) often results in a boll population at various stages of maturity when the crop is harvested. Boll opening compounds can be used to facilitate harvest by accelerating the opening of green bolls. Field trials were conducted at two locations in 1996 and 1997 to test the efficacy of four commercially available boll openers that stimulate ethylene production or desiccate the plant. Two of these boll openers are new to the marketplace: Finish<sup>TM</sup>, ethephon+cyclanilide (2-chloroethyl phosphonic acid+1-(2,4-dichlorophenylaminocarbonyl)-cyclopropane carboxylic acid), and CottonQuick<sup>TM</sup>, ethephon+AMADS (2-chloroethyl phosphonic acid+1-aminomethanamide dihydrogen tetraoxosulfate). Open bolls were hand harvested at 3-7 days intervals after application of the boll openers, and environmental conditions in conjunction with these harvests were recorded. The desiccant, paraquat (1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium dichloride), was found to have erratic boll opening activity. Two products that contain ethephon plus the synergists cyclanilide or AMADS were found to have equal or higher rates of boll opening than ethephon alone. The rate of boll opening of all compounds was influenced more by the accumulation of heat units than by the amount of time following the application of boll openers. Although erratic, boll opening activity from paraquat application can be significant. Moreover, the reliability of ethephon based products, which are consistent boll openers, may be enhanced by formulations that contain a synergist. Heat unit accumulation may be used to predict and model the efficacy of boll opening with these harvest aides.

CC Agronomy - Fiber crops 52508  
Plant physiology - Growth substances 51514

IT Major Concepts  
Agronomy (Agriculture)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
CottonQuick [ethephon-AMADS mix]: boll opener;  
Finish [ethephon-cyclanilide mix]: boll opener

ORGN Classifier

Malvaceae 26330

Super Taxa

Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae

Organism Name

*Gossypium hirsutum* [cotton]: fiber crop

Taxa Notes

Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

RN 192863-28-8 (CottonQuick)  
 192863-28-8 (ethephon-AMADS mix)

L196 ANSWER 47 OF 86 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on  
 STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:478408 BIOSIS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598492708  
 TITLE: Property of controlled release compound  
fertilizer for upland crops.  
 AUTHOR(S): Lim, Dong-Kyu [Reprint author]; Chung, Yee-Keun [Reprint  
 author]; Choi, Du-Hoi; Seong, Ki-Seok [Reprint author]  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Agric. Sci. Technol. Inst., RDA, Suwon, South  
 Korea  
 SOURCE: RDA Journal of Agricultural Science Soil and Fertilizer, (  
1995) Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 213-219.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 LANGUAGE: Korean  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Nov 1995  
 Last Updated on STN: 9 Nov 1995  
 ED Entered STN: 9 Nov 1995  
 Last Updated on STN: 9 Nov 1995  
 CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060  
 Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069  
 Nutrition - Minerals 13206  
 Plant physiology - Nutrition 51504  
 Agronomy - Miscellaneous and mixed crops 52502  
 Soil science - Physics and chemistry 52805  
 Soil science - Fertility and applied studies 52807  
 IT Major Concepts  
Agronomy (Agriculture); Biochemistry and Molecular  
 Biophysics; Nutrition; Soil Science  
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
 DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE; POTASSIUM CHLORIDE; CALCIUM SULFATE;  
 UREA  
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
 AMMONIUM SULFATE UREA; ARTIFICIAL RESINS; BINDERS;  
 CALCIUM SULFATE; DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE; DISSOLUTION RATE;  
FILLERS; MATRIX AGENTS; PH; POTASSIUM CHLORIDE; TEMPERATURE;  
 UREA RESIN  
 ORGN Classifier  
 Angiospermae 25200  
 Super Taxa  
 Spermatophyta; Plantae  
 Organism Name  
 Angiospermae  
 Taxa Notes  
 Angiosperms, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants  
 RN 7783-28-0 (DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE)  
 7447-40-7 (POTASSIUM CHLORIDE)  
 7778-18-9 (CALCIUM SULFATE)  
 57-13-6 (UREA)

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 STN DUPLICATE 8

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:398277 BIOSIS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598412577  
 TITLE: Stability investigations on the pyruvate decarboxylase from  
 Zymomonas mobilis.  
 AUTHOR(S): Pohl, Martina; Mesch, Kathrin; Rodenbrock, Anja; Kula,  
 Maria-Regina [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Enzymtechnol. Heinrich Heine Univ. Duesseldorf im  
Forschungszentrum Juelich, Postfach 2050, D-52404 Juelich,  
Germany

SOURCE: Biotechnology and Applied Biochemistry, (1995)  
Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 95-105.  
CODEN: BABIEC. ISSN: 0885-4513.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Sep 1995

Last Updated on STN: 13 Sep 1995

ED Entered STN: 13 Sep 1995

Last Updated on STN: 13 Sep 1995

AB Kinetic parameters of pyruvate decarboxylase (PDC) (EC 4.1.1.1) from *Zymomonas mobilis* have been determined in different buffers over the range of pH 6.0-6.5. PDC revealed half-maximal saturation concentrations (K-m) of 1.1-1.3 mM pyruvate and maximal velocities (V-maximum) of 120-150 units/mg in Mes/KOH, potassium phosphate, imidazole and glycine- phosphate buffers. By contrast, the data obtained in sodium citrate buffer suggest a 3-fold higher affinity for the substrate pyruvate (K-m = 0.45 mM), while the V-maximum is 20-46% lower compared with that in the other buffer systems. PDC exhibits low stability in buffers of pH less than 5.5 and more than 8.5, while it is relatively stable in neutral and even weakly alkaline buffers, provided that the cofactors thiamin diphosphate and Mg-2+ are present in sufficient amounts. Addition of sulphates such as Na-2SO-4 and MgSO-4 stabilize PDC even in acidic buffer solutions, while chlorides are destabilizing and enhance aggregation. PDC is stable to thermal denaturation up to 60 degree C. Thermal denaturation is irreversible and it coincides with aggregation (midpoint of the thermal-inactivation curve (T-m 63 degree C)). None of the tested chaotropic additives (urea, guanidium chloride, guanidine sulphate) were able to prevent aggregation. Additives like dithiothreitol and (NH-4)-2SO-4 enhance stability (T-m 65.4 degree C).

CC Comparative biochemistry 10010

Biochemistry methods - General 10050

Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054

Biochemistry studies - General 10060

Biochemistry studies - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines 10062

Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064

Biophysics - General 10502

Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504

Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506

Enzymes - General and comparative studies: coenzymes 10802

Enzymes - Methods 10804

Enzymes - Chemical and physical 10806

Enzymes - Physiological studies 10808

Metabolism - General metabolism and metabolic pathways 13002

Metabolism - Energy and respiratory metabolism 13003

Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000

Food microbiology - Biosynthesis, bioassay and fermentation 39007

IT Major Concepts

Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Bioprocess Engineering;

Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Metabolism; Methods and Techniques; Physiology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

PYRUVATE DECARBOXYLASE; EC 4.1.1.1

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

BIOTECHNOLOGY; BUFFERS; CHAOTROPIC ADDITIVES; EC 4.1.1.1;

ENZYME STABILITY; KINETIC PARAMETERS; METHODS; MICHAELIS CONSTANT; PH;

STABILITY ENHANCEMENT

ORGN Classifier

Bacteria 05000

Super Taxa  
 Microorganisms  
 Organism Name  
 bacteria  
 Taxa Notes  
 Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms  
 ORGN Classifier  
 Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods 06700  
 Super Taxa  
 Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms  
 Organism Name  
 facultatively anaerobic gram-negative rods  
 Zymomonas mobilis  
 Taxa Notes  
 Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms  
 ORGN Classifier  
 Microorganisms 01000  
 Super Taxa  
 Microorganisms  
 Organism Name  
 microorganism  
 Taxa Notes  
 Microorganisms  
 RN 9001-04-1 (PYRUVATE DECARBOXYLASE)  
 9001-04-1 (EC 4.1.1.1)

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:23085 BIOSIS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199293012360; BA93:12360  
 TITLE: STUDIES ON FOLIAR APPLICATION OF NUTRIENTS ON SEED YIELD OF  
 CENCHRUS-CILIARIS UNDER RAINFED CONDITION.  
 AUTHOR(S): DWIVEDI G K [Reprint author]; SINHA N C; DIXIT O P; TOMER P  
 S  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: INDIAN GRASSLAND AND FODDER RES INST, JHANSI 284 003  
 SOURCE: Indian Journal of Agronomy, (1991) Vol. 36, No.  
 2, pp. 197-201.  
 CODEN: IJAGAZ. ISSN: 0537-197X.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 FILE SEGMENT: BA  
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jan 1992  
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Mar 1992

ED Entered STN: 6 Jan 1992

Last Updated on STN: 6 Mar 1992

AB A field experiment was conducted during 1986 and 1987 at the Indian Grassland  
 and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi to elevate the significance of foliar  
 nutrient (KNO<sub>3</sub>, Urea, SSP, ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, MgSO<sub>4</sub>, KNO<sub>3</sub> + Urea, KNO<sub>3</sub> + ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, Urea +  
 ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, Urea + SSP) at the rate of 2 kg/ha on seed yield of Cenchrus ciliaris.  
 Foliar application of these nutrients significantly increased the seed yield  
 over control showing its need during reproductive phase. Individual  
 application of KNO<sub>3</sub> and urea gave higher seed yield as compared to MgSO<sub>4</sub>, SSP,  
 and ZnSO<sub>4</sub>. Further the synergistic action on seed yield was evident when KNO<sub>3</sub>  
 was combined with either urea or ZNSO<sub>4</sub>. Physiological analysis indicated that  
 higher seed yield in KNO<sub>3</sub> + urea and KNO<sub>3</sub> + ZnSO<sub>4</sub> was associated with  
 efficient synthesis of sugar (26-30%) and its upward translocation to  
 reproductive sites (21-23%). Further these nutrients increased the ratio of  
 Chl a : Chl b (1.5-1.7) and increased the number of ear-head with large spike  
 length. Biomass production was found in the order: KNO<sub>3</sub> + urea (92.5 q/ha) >



urea + SSP (80.1 q/ha) > urea + ZnSO<sub>4</sub> (79.3 q/ha) > KNO<sub>3</sub> + ZnSO<sub>4</sub> (78.0 q/ha).  
Seed vigour as judged by seen test weight was higher with MgSO<sub>4</sub>.

CC Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069  
Nutrition - Minerals 13206  
Plant physiology - Nutrition 51504  
Plant physiology - Growth, differentiation 51510  
Plant physiology - Reproduction 51512  
Agronomy - Forage crops and fodder 52506  
Soil science - Fertility and applied studies 52807

IT Major Concepts  
Agronomy (Agriculture); Development; Nutrition;  
Reproduction; Soil Science

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
FORAGE FERTILIZER POTASSIUM NITRATE UREA  
SUPERPHOSPHATE ZINC SULFATE MANGANESE SULFATE

ORGN Classifier  
Gramineae 25305  
Super Taxa  
Monocotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae  
Taxa Notes  
Angiosperms, Monocots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants  
RN 7757-79-1 (POTASSIUM NITRATE)  
57-13-6 (UREA)  
7733-02-0 (ZINC SULFATE)  
7785-87-7 (MANGANESE SULFATE)

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:33012 BIOSIS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199191022363; BA91:22363  
TITLE: TESTING AMMONIUM SULFATE HAVING IMPROVED PHYSICAL  
PROPERTIES.  
AUTHOR(S): LICHEV S [Reprint author]; SLAVOV D; CHERNEVA A; BOEV K  
CORPORATE SOURCE: N PUSHKAROV INST SOIL SCI PROGRAM YIELD, SOFIA, BULG  
SOURCE: Pochvoznanie i Agrokhimiya, (1990) Vol. 25, No.  
3, pp. 20-27.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: BA  
LANGUAGE: BULGARIAN  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Jan 1991  
Last Updated on STN: 4 Jan 1991

ED Entered STN: 3 Jan 1991

Last Updated on STN: 4 Jan 1991

AB The ammonium sulfate is produced as a fine-crystal waste product at the chemical works, Stara Zagora. Its poor physical properties, strong hygroscopicity and compactability hinder its usage in agriculture. A technology of granulating through pressing is developed for improving its user qualities. The products manufactured of pure ammonium sulfate, of ammonium sulfate with an additive of carbamide, of ammonium sulfate with an addition of phosphorite, ammonium sulfate with an addition of carbamide and phosphorite, have been used on "phosphorus-potassium: background, on soils with neutral, slightly acidic and acidic reaction under conditions of pot- and precision field trials. Results of investigations show that when applied on soils with neutral reaction the ammonium sulfate ensures equal and higher results than the ammonium nitrate and carbamide. On soils with slightly acidic reaction the ammonium sulfate with an addition of phosphorite provides relatively equal results with ammonium nitrate and carbamide. On strongly acidic soil the results are unsatisfactory, particularly with sunflower where the plants die out in large numbers due to the high rates. The granulated ammonium sulfate has good physicochemical properties and when applied on soils with neutral

reaction it should be preferred as compared with ammonium nitrate and carbamide.

CC Biochemistry methods - General 10050  
 Biochemistry studies - General 10060  
 Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506  
 Agronomy - Oil crops 52514  
 Soil science - General and methods 52801  
 Soil science - Physics and chemistry 52805  
 Soil science - Fertility and applied studies 52807  
 IT Major Concepts  
     Agronomy (Agriculture); Biochemistry and Molecular  
     Biophysics; Soil Science  
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
     SUNFLOWER GRANULATED AMMONIUM SULFATE AMMONIUM NITRATE  
     CARBAMIDE ACIDIC SOIL  
 ORGN Classifier  
     Compositae 25840  
     Super Taxa  
         Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae  
     Taxa Notes  
         Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants  
 RN 7783-20-2 (AMMONIUM SULFATE)  
 6484-52-2 (AMMONIUM NITRATE)  
 57-13-6 (CARBAMIDE)

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:87048 BIOSIS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198885043820; BA85:43820  
 TITLE: EFFECT OF MOISTURE CONTENT CHOPPING AND MODE OF  
PREPARATION OF CORN SILAGE ON FATTENING YOUNG  
 BULLS.  
 AUTHOR(S): TODOROV N A [Reprint author]; P"RVANOVA V I  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: HIGH INST ZOOTECH VET MED, STARA ZAGORA, BULG  
 SOURCE: Zhivotnov"dni Nauki, (1987) Vol. 24, No. 4, pp.  
 12-18.  
 CODEN: ZHVNAS. ISSN: 0514-7441.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 FILE SEGMENT: BA  
 LANGUAGE: BULGARIAN  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Feb 1988  
 Last Updated on STN: 11 Feb 1988

ED Entered STN: 11 Feb 1988

Last Updated on STN: 11 Feb 1988

AB Five groups, each of 12 young bulls (Bulgarian Red cattle + Black and White  
 Sires) crosses, were fattened for the age period of 9 to 17.5 months (190 to  
 440 kg live weight) on corn silage prepared at the same area. Group 1 was fed  
 corn silage prepared of corn at initial stage of wax ripeness with 30% dry  
 matter content; group 2, group 3, group 4 and group 5 received corn silage  
 prepared of corn at a stage beyond wax ripeness with 46-48% dry matter content  
 but chopped and prepared after a different method. Silage for animals of  
 group 3 underwent further treatment using a 100/100 mm screen placed under the  
 chopping device of the silage combine. Animal diet of group 4 was composed of  
 ground corn cobs and chopped vegetative mass silaged separately. For the  
 animals of group 5 was prepared complete diet silage of corn and additives.  
 For animal diet of the first four groups were used the same additives that  
 were dispensed at feeding. Hereat 1 kg dry matter was supplemented with 20 g  
 urea, 9 g dicalcium phosphate, 4.6 g ammonium sulfate, 3.7 g sodium chloride,  
 1.8 g a trace element mixture, 0.17 g manganese sulfate and 1.8 g vitamin  
 premix (vitamins A and D). The average dry matter intake of group 1, group 2,

group 3, group 4 and group 5 was 6.68 kg, 7.17 kg, 7.58 kg, 7.30 kg and 7.00 kg; the consumed feed units (1FU = 0.6 kg starch equivalents) daily were 6.33, 6.81, 7.21, 6.99 and 6.92; the average daily gain - 884 g, 919 g, 915 g, 1052, and 946 g; feed units gain ratio 7.16, 7.41, 7.55, 6.64 and 7.32; the dressing percentage - 55.3, 55.0, 54.4, 54.2 and 52.9% and carcass fat content - 10.1, 11.4, 10.2, 11.4 and 10.0% respectively. A trend was observed towards enhanced growth but worsened utilization of feed on using silage with a higher percentage of dry matter or finely chopped silage. The separately silaged ground cobs and chopped vegetative mass provided for higher growth and better utilization of feed compared to whole crop silage. On feeding complete diet silage a tendency was observed towards higher growth and better utilization of feed than on feeding young bulls corn silage and the same additives that were added to the complete diet silage.

CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060  
 Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066  
 Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069  
 Physiology - General 12002  
 Metabolism - Lipids 13006  
 Nutrition - General dietary studies 13214  
 Nutrition - Lipids 13222  
 Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Physiology and biochemistry 18004  
 Animal production - Feeds and feeding 26504

IT Major Concepts  
 Animal Husbandry (Agriculture); Metabolism; Nutrition;  
 Physiology; Skeletal System (Movement and Support)

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
UREA DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE AMMONIUM SULFATE  
 SODIUM CHLORIDE ADDITIVES

ORGN Classifier  
 Bovidae 85715  
 Super Taxa  
 Artiodactyla; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia  
 Taxa Notes  
 Animals, Artiodactyls, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates,  
 Nonhuman Mammals, Vertebrates

RN 57-13-6 (UREA)  
 7757-93-9 (DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE)  
 7783-20-2 (AMMONIUM SULFATE)  
 7647-14-5 (SODIUM CHLORIDE)

L196 ANSWER 52 OF 86 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 76123061 EMBASE Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1976123061  
 TITLE: A comparison of thymidylate synthetase activities from 5 fluorodeoxyuridine sensitive and resistant variants of mouse neuroblastoma.  
 AUTHOR: Baskin F.; Rosenberg R.N.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Neurol., Southwest. Med. Sch., Univ. Texas, Hlth Sci. Cent., Dallas, Tex. 75235, United States  
 SOURCE: Journal of Neurochemistry, (1975) Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 233-238. .  
 CODEN: JONRA  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index  
 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery  
 029 Clinical Biochemistry  
 030 Pharmacology  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors previously described a 5 fluorodeoxyuridine (FUdR) resistant variant of mouse neuroblastoma possessing an 8 fold elevation in methylenetetrahydrofolate: dUrd 5' P C methyltransferase (EC 2.1.1.b) [trivial name: thymidylate synthetase] specific activity relative to that of the sensitive parental clone. This increased specific activity is not associated with a change in cytoplasmic inhibitors or activators, a decreased degradation rate of the enzyme, or the synthesis of a new species with an increased Vmax, but appears to represent an increased synthesis of the enzyme species found in the sensitive parental clone. More resistant cell populations demonstrate even higher specific activities of this enzyme. The enzymatic activities from both the FUdR sensitive and resistant cells have identical stabilities to sonication, freezing, heat, urea, and sodium dodecyl sulfate, are equally and strongly inhibited by 5 fluorodeoxyuridine 5' phosphate, and have the same affinity for the substrate 2' deoxyuridine 5' phosphate ( $K_m=1.4 \times 10^{-6}M$ ). Both are stimulated by the addition of mercaptans and partially protected from heat denaturation in the presence of substrate. Unlike Don Chinese hamster cells (Conrad & Ruddle 1972) an actinomycin D pulse of neuroblastoma cells in monolayer culture did not increase the thymidylate synthetase specific activity. Mixed growth of FUdR sensitive and resistant cells produced only additive activities.

CT Medical Descriptors:

- \*cancer cell
- \*cell culture
- \*cytoplasm
- \*dose response
- \*drug determination
- \*drug toxicity
- \*histochemistry
- \*mouse
- \*neuroblastoma
- drug response
- cytology
- theoretical study
- in vitro study
- Drug Descriptors:
- \*dodecyl sulfate
- \*floxuridine
- \*folic acid
- \*dactinomycin
- \*thymidylate synthase
- \*urea
- radioisotope

RN (dodecyl sulfate) 151-41-7; (floxuridine) 50-91-9; (folic acid) 59-30-3, 6484-89-5; (dactinomycin) 1402-38-6, 1402-58-0, 50-76-0; (thymidylate synthase) 9031-61-2; (urea) 57-13-6

CO Schwartz mann

L196 ANSWER 53 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:79560 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19971905047

TITLE: Influence of various zinc sources on availability of N, P and Zn in sorghum-wheat cropping system

AUTHOR: Indulkar, B. S.; Malewar, G. U.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Deptt. of Agril. Chemistry and Soil Science, College of Agriculture, Latur 413 512, India.

SOURCE: Journal of Soils and Crops, (1996) Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 139-141. 12 ref.

ISSN: 0971-2836

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jul 1997  
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jul 1997

ED Entered STN: 9 Jul 1997  
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jul 1997

AB A field experiment conducted in India in 1985-86 used three sources of zinc (zinc sulphate, zincated urea and zincated suphala) blended with N and NP carriers. Additive effects were observed on the availability of nitrogen, phosphorus and zinc in a sorghum-wheat cropping system. Zincated suphala proved to be a good source of available zinc, nitrogen and phosphorus. Application of 10 t FYM/ha resulted in significantly higher availability of N, P and Zn over the control in sorghum and improved the magnitude of availability of N, P and Zn in the succeeding wheat crop in the presence as well as the absence of an inorganic zinc source. The build up of zinc was adequate even after its removal by the sorghum-wheat cropping system.

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments; FF150 Plant Cropping Systems; JJ200 Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy

SC CA; OG; SO; CR; EC; ZC; OS; 6T; 0Q

GT India

BT Poaceae; Cyperales; monocotyledons; angiosperms; Spermatophyta; plants; South Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Commonwealth of Nations

CT zinc; sources; availability; wheat; nitrogen; phosphorus; soil; zinc fertilizers; sequential cropping; fertilizers; farmyard manure; residual effects; mineral uptake

RN 7440-66-6; 7727-37-9; 7723-14-0

ORGN sorghum; Triticum

L196 ANSWER 54 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:32038 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19911952042

TITLE: Development of compaction and bulk blending in Guatemala

AUTHOR: Rodriguez, C. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fertilizer Consultant, Guatemala City, C.A. 01011, Guatemala.

SOURCE: Special Publication - International Fertilizer Development Center, (1990) No. IFDC-SP-14, pp. 72-82. 7 ref.  
Price: Conference paper; Journal article

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Straight nitrogen products such as urea and ammonium sulfate account for > 50% of the Guatemalan fertilizer market. The rest of the market is composed of NP and NPK fertilizers manufactured in Guatemala by bulk blending or compaction and imported granular fertilizers manufactured by wet-type granulation processes. The compaction industry was developed to penetrate that part of the market that did not accept bulk blends. A compaction plant is described and a flow diagram is given. The cost of a compaction plant is substantially lower than any wet granulation plant but is higher than a bulk-blending plant. The return on investment is good because of the lower cost of the fine and nongranular raw materials used. The following raw materials are used: prilled urea, standard ammonium sulfate, fine monoammonium phosphate, powdered high reactivity phosphate rock, standard muriate of potash, kieserite fines, boron fines, zinc oxide fines, and ground calcium sulfate from local mines. All of these are also bagged and sold for direct application. Having three sources of nitrogen, two sources of phosphate, and a filler allows great flexibility in modifying formulations to incorporate economic factors based on the price of



raw materials and agronomic factors based on soil analysis and crop peculiarities. Another advantage of a compaction installation is its capability to produce granular compounds for use in bulk blending operations.

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments; EE140 Input Supply Industries (Macroeconomics)  
 SC CA; AG; SO; OS  
 GT Guatemala; Latin America  
 BT Central America; America; Developing Countries; CACM; Latin America  
 CT Fertilizer industry; compaction; bulk blending;  
fertilizer technology

L196 ANSWER 55 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:108429 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19911958889

TITLE: Mixed fertilizer granulation:  
 the technology for South East Asian countries

AUTHOR: Doshi, S. R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fertiplant Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bandra,  
 Bombay-400 050, India.

SOURCE: Proceedings of Fertilizer Asia Conference and  
 Exhibition (FACE) held Manila, Philippines, October  
 15-18, 1989. Preprints, (1989) pp.  
 319-331.

Publisher: The British Sulphur Corporation Ltd.  
 London

Meeting Info.: Proceedings of Fertilizer Asia  
 Conference and Exhibition (FACE) held Manila,  
 Philippines, October 15-18, 1989. Preprints.

ISBN: 0-902777-94-7

PUB. COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB A mixed fertilizer granulation process has been developed that uses water to agglomerate solid raw materials and does not involve chemical reactions between liquids such as ammonia and phosphoric or nitric acid. Neither steam nor urea melt is required. Solid raw materials such as di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), ammonium sulphate, urea, muriate of potash (MOP), superphosphate (SSP/TSP), filler, etc. are converted into strong granules with the desired particle size and chemical composition. Even "off-grade" NPK fertilizers and plant sweepings are used. The equipment needed is simple; essentially a bulk-blending plant to which a granulator, dryer, cooler and recycle units have been added. The appropriateness and cost effectiveness of this technology for the developing countries of South East Asia are discussed and the Indian experience is outlined.

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

SC CA; SO; OS

GT South East Asia

BT Asia

CT Fertilizer technology; granulation; fertilizers

L196 ANSWER 56 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:35183 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19912305684

TITLE: Natural adjuvants for biocontrol of  
 soil-borne diseases

AUTHOR: Sun, S. K.; Huang, J. W.; Chow, P.N.P. [EDITOR];

Grant, C.A. [EDITOR]; Hinshalwood, A.M. [EDITOR];  
 Simundsson, E. [EDITOR]  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Plant Pathology, National Chung Hsing  
 University, Taichung, Taiwan.  
 SOURCE: Adjuvants and agrochemicals. Volume I. Mode of  
 action and physiological activity, (1989)  
 pp. 193-202. 15 ref.  
 Publisher: CRC Press, Inc. Boca Raton, Florida  
 Meeting Info.: Adjuvants and agrochemicals. Volume  
 I. Mode of action and physiological activity.  
 ISBN: 0-8493-6532-5  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 AB S-H mixture was effective against Fusarium wilt diseases and some other  
 soilborne diseases. The mixture consists of 4.4% bagasse; 8.4% rice husks;  
 4.25% oyster shell powder; 8.25% urea; 1.04% potassium nitrate; 13.16% calcium  
superphosphate; and 60.5% mineral ash (31% silicon dioxide, 44% calcium oxide,  
 1.7% magnesium oxide, 18% aluminium oxide and 1% ferrous oxide). When infested  
 sandy soil was amended with 1% (w/w) S-H mixture, the population of F.  
 oxysporum f.sp. niveum decreased by 92% in 1 month compared with unamended  
 soil, where the population decreased by 55%. In unamended soil, 36% of  
 chlamydospores of F. oxysporum f.sp. niveum germinated; in soil-amended S-H  
mixture, only 4% germinated. In artificially infested soil, S-H mixture  
 inhibited disease incidence completely, compared with 94% of watermelon plants  
 infected 38 days after planting in unamended soil. S-H mixture also enhanced  
 plant growth by increasing root weight and root number c. 3 and 6 times,  
 respectively. Naturally, infested fields were amended with S-H mixture at a  
 rate of 900 to 1000 kg/ha for watermelon wilt control. S-H mixture controlled  
 76 and 84% of Fusarium wilt of watermelon in soils which contained 600  
 propagules of F. oxysporum f.sp. niveum/g soil. In soil with high population  
 (1200 to 3400 propagules/g soil) S-H mixture controlled 61 and 57% of the  
 disease. The effect of S-H mixture in controlling radish yellows can be  
enhanced by adding chopped cabbage leaves in the amendment, but the  
effectiveness of S-H mixture can be nullified when the inoculum density is  
 over  $5 \times 10^3$  propagules/g soil, when soil pH is too low (5.0) or too high  
 (7.8), or by use of ammonium sulfate or urea, the latter of which may cause  
 toxic injury to germinating seeds because urea has been included in the S-H  
mixture.  
 CC HH400 Pesticides and Drugs (General); HH000 Pathogen, Pest, Parasite and  
 Weed Management (General); FF100 Plant Production; FF600 Pests, Pathogens  
 and Biogenic Diseases of Plants (Discontinued March 2000)  
 SC HO; CA; PE; EC; CR; OM; OC  
 BT Fusarium oxysporum; Fusarium; Deuteromycotina; Eumycota; fungi;  
 Capparidales; dicotyledons; angiosperms; Spermatophyta; plants; Citrullus;  
 Cucurbitaceae; Violales; Brassica oleracea; Brassica; Brassicaceae;  
 Poaceae; Cyperales; monocotyledons  
 CT Watermelons; control; Adjuvants; disease  
control; Cabbages; plant residues; utilization; diseases;  
 Sugarcane; fruit vegetables; tropical fruits; fruit crops; vegetables;  
 tropical crops; sugar crops; plant pathology; plant pathogenic  
fungi  
 ST S-H mixture; International Symposium on Adjuvants for  
Agrochemicals  
 ORGN Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. niveum; Brassicaceae; fungi; Citrullus  
 lanatus; Brassica oleracea var. capitata; Saccharum

L196 ANSWER 57 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:83198 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19911956956

TITLE: Mixed fertilizer granulation:  
the technology for Developing Countries

AUTHOR: Doshi, S. R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fertiplant Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bandra,  
Bombay-400 050, India.SOURCE: Fertilizer Latin America-International Conference  
held Caracas, Venezuela, April 9-12, 1989.  
Preprints, (1989) pp. 177-187.  
Publisher: The British Sulphur Corp., Ltd. London,  
WC1X 0AD  
Meeting Info.: Fertilizer Latin America-  
International Conference held Caracas, Venezuela,  
April 9-12, 1989. Preprints.  
ISBN: 0-902777-92-0

PUB. COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB A mixed fertilizer granulation process is described that uses water to agglomerate solids and does not involve chemical reactions or require the use of liquids such as ammonia, phosphoric acid, or nitric acid. Not even steam is required. Solid raw materials such as diammonium phosphate (DAP), ammonium sulfate, urea, muriate of potash (MOP), single superphosphate (SSP), fillers, etc. can be converted into strong granules with the desired particle size and chemical composition. Even "off-grade" NPK fertilizers and plant sweepings can be used. The equipment needed is essentially a small bulk-blending plant to which a granulator, dryer, cooler and recycle equipment have been added. The estimated cost for a 150 t/d plant is given. The appropriateness and cost effectiveness of this technology for developing countries are discussed and Indian experience is outlined.

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

SC CA; SO; OS

CT Fertilizer technology; granulation

L196 ANSWER 58 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:9518 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19891930280

TITLE: Fertilizer with a degradative coating

AUTHOR: Fujita, T.; Yamashita, Y.; Yoshida, S.; Yamahira, K.

SOURCE: European Patent Application, (1988) No. EP  
0 252 553, pp. 26. Issued Jan. 13, 1988. Applied  
Japan 7, 1986. Assigned to Chisso Corp., Osaka-shi,  
Osaka-fu, Japan.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Miscellaneous

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB A fertilizer is provided with a degradative coating having a high adjustability in both the dissolving-out properties of the fertilizer and the degradativity of the remaining coating after the dissolving-out. Suitable fertilizers are granular ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, ammonium

nitrate, urea, potassium chloride, potassium sulfate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, potassium phosphate, calcium phosphate and composite fertilizer composed of two or more of the above. The coating comprises, as its active ingredient, at least one polyolefin resin and at least one rubbery resin and/or ethylene-vinyl acetate-carbon monoxide copolymer. The rubbery resin:polyolefin resin wt ratio is 0.1-1.5. The coating may also contain a filler which is difficulty soluble or insoluble in water and is selected from talc, clay, diatomaceous earth, silica, metal silicates, calcium carbonate, sulfur, metal oxides and starch, each in powder form. [TVA]

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
 SC SO; CA; OS  
 CT Fertilizer technology; coatings; slow release  
fertilizers; patents

L196 ANSWER 59 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:1517 CABA Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19871402123  
 TITLE: Chemical conservation of green feeds  
 AUTHOR: Mel'nik, I. A.  
 SOURCE: Khimiya v Sel'skom Khozyaistve, (1987)  
 Vol. 25, No. 8, pp. 35-37.  
 ISSN: 0235-2516  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Russian  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Green herbage was ensiled with a mixture of low-molecular weight fatty acids (LMWFA) or acetic, salicylic, formic or other acids. LMWFA contained formic acid 28-35, acetic acid 25-35, propionic acid 5-20, butyric acid 2 and water 25-30%. Compared with untreated silage, that with the acids retained 88 to 92% of the initial nutrients, of which 15 to 20% were more utilized. Other silage preservatives developed in the All-Union Institute of Feeds, USSR, were VIK-1 and VIK-2 primarily meant for treating green maize and other feeds, but satisfactory for treating lucerne, clover and other protein-rich grass. LMWFA were usually added to the ensiling mass at 5 kg/t. To conserve 1 t of maize required 3 litres formic acid, 5 litres acetic acid, 3 litres propionic acid, 2 kg benzoic acid, 3 kg sodium pyrosulphite and 3.5 to 4 litres of "Vikher" preparation. In addition, a freshly prepared solution of a silage fermenter was added at 10 to 15 g/t. To increase the feed value of maize silage from 60-70 to 95-110 g digestible protein/feed unit required enriching the ensiling mass with urea, diammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate and anhydrous ammonia. Before applying the organic acids to the ensiling mass, it was necessary to dilute them 1:2 or 1:3 with water.

CC RR110 Feed Storage and Preservation (Discontinued March 2000); RR000 Forage and Feed Products (Non-human); RR130 Feed Additives; RR300 Feed Composition and Quality

SC ZA; ZB; CA; BE; EC; CR; ON; OG; 6P

BT Zea; Poaceae; Cyperales; monocotyledons; angiosperms; Spermatophyta; plants

CT Herbage; chemical preservation; Silage additives; fatty acids; acetic acid; salicylic acid; formic acid; silage; maize

RN 64-19-7; 69-72-7; 64-18-6

ORGN Zea mays

L196 ANSWER 60 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:7311 CABA Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19881917317  
 TITLE: Effect of some additives on the



thermochemical decomposition of  
phosphogypsum  
 AUTHOR: Gruncharov, I.; Pelovski, Y.; Kirilov, P.; Dombalov, I.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Higher Inst. of Chem. Technology, Sofia 1156, Bulgaria.  
 SOURCE: Gypsum and Lime, (1986) No. 205, pp. 385-388. 3 fig. 14 ref.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 AB The effect of additives on the thermochemical decomposition of phosphogypsum in reducing gas medium was studied. Sodium chloride, calcium chloride, a mixture of the two, pyrite dross, carbamide, ammonium sulphate, sodium silicofluoride, wasted vanadium catalyst, sodium carbonate, pyrite concentrate and others were tested. Suitable additives decrease the activation energy of the process. Calcium chloride and pyrite concentrate were the most effective of those tested. When these additives are used, the energy consumption is reduced and the concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> in the processing of phosphogypsum to lime and sulphuric acid is increased. [TVA]  
 CC ZZ331 Plant Ecology; JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
 SC CA; SO; EC; OS  
 CT Fertilizer technology; processing; phosphogypsum; THERMAL DEGRADATION; additives

L196 ANSWER 61 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 85:132786 CABA Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19851900560  
 TITLE: Sulfur concrete for acid resistance  
 AUTHOR: Pickard, S. S.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Sulcon, Inc., Champaign, IL 61820, USA.  
 SOURCE: Chemical Engineering, (1985) Vol. 92, No. 15, pp. 77-78, 80. 5 fig., 2 tab.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 AB Sulfur concrete (SC) is a thermoplastic material that is produced by mixing modified molten sulfur with mineral fillers and aggregates, at 270-285[deg]F. The molten sulfur acts as a binder for the concrete. This yields a very-high-strength material with an average compression strength of 8,000 psi. Flexural strength is 750 psi. Since there is no alkaline binder in the mix, SC resists acids and other chemicals. Included are nitric, phosphoric, and sulfuric acids, ammonium nitrate and sulfate, and urea. Among suitable applications are: leach tanks and concentration cells in mineral-processing plants; acid-loading rack-area slabs in chemical plants; foundations and slabs underneath pickling trains in metal-finishing plants; and slabs, trenches and sumps in fertilizer plants. [TVA]  
 CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments  
 SC CA; SO; OS  
 CT Fertilizer technology; linings  
 ST sulphur concrete

L196 ANSWER 62 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 86:92864 CABA Full-text



DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19861906958  
 TITLE: Granulation of urea based NPK  
 AUTHOR: Sisto, A.; Escalante, A.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fertimex, Mexico 03020, DF Mexico.  
 SOURCE: Proceedings of the 35th annual meeting Fertilizer Industry Round Table (held Atlanta, GA, Oct 29-31, 1985), (1985) pp. 72-77. 3 fig., 3 tab.  
 Publisher: Fertilizer Industry Round Table. Glen Arm, MD  
 Meeting Info.: Proceedings of the 35th annual meeting Fertilizer Industry Round Table (held Atlanta, GA, Oct 29-31, 1985).  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Pilot plant tests were made to determine the conditions required for optimum production of NPK fertilizer using urea and ammonium sulfate as raw materials. The latter was included as a source of sulfur and instead of a filler. The process includes the production of monoammonium phosphate and ammonium sulfate in a preneutralizer and the subsequent addition of urea, potassium chloride, and more ammonium sulfate, if necessary, to a pug mill granulator in order to obtain a 17-17-17 end product. A recycle:product ratio of 4-6 was maintained. Behavior of the product within the dryer was satisfactory <less or => 85[deg]C, after which a buildup of the material was noted. Operation with 75% of the ammonium sulfate produced in the preneutralizer by reacting sulfuric acid with ammonia and the remaining 25% added as crystals to the recycle was the most acceptable method. [TVA]

CC EE140 Input Supply Industries (Macroeconomics); JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

SC CA; AG; SO; OS

BT compound fertilizers; fertilizers

CT Fertilizer technology; granulation; NPK fertilizers; raw materials; urea

ST Fertilizer Industry Round Table

RN 57-13-6

L196 ANSWER 63 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:71080 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19841456933

TITLE: Efficiency of supplementing silage with urea and Glauber's salt [sodium sulphate.10H2O]

AUTHOR: Ulit'ko, V. E.; Pykhtina, L. A.; Bryuzgin, V. A.; Rodionovskii, A. K.

SOURCE: Zhivotnovodstvo, (1983) No. 12, pp. 49-50.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Haylage was prepared from a mixture of barley and pea plants cut at milky-wax ripeness, as was silage from a mixture of maize cut at milky-wax ripeness and sunflower cut at the flowering phase. The haylage or silage was prepared without or with urea and sodium sulphate.10H2O (Glauber's salt) at 5 and 0.5 kg/1000 kg. Silage with urea and sodium sulphate contained crude protein 4.9% DM and carotene 24.9 mg/kg, that without contained 3.5% DM and 19.6 mg/kg.

Bestuzhev cows in their 2nd to 3rd months of lactation were in 3 groups of 8 each and given daily for 116 days thermochemically-treated spring wheat straw 5, grass meal 1, normal silage from maize and sunflower 21, feed molasses 1, concentrates 2.52 kg, NaCl and monosodium phosphate; or that ration with the normal silage replaced with the silage containing urea and sodium sulphate; or that ration with the straw replaced by 15.2 kg haylage [with urea and sodium sulphate ?] and the amount of silage and concentrates reduced by 10.5 kg and 1.55 kg, respectively. The 3 rations, in that order, contained daily 8.77, 8.52 and 8.71 feed units and 1020, 1047 and 1052 g digestible protein. Total amount of milk produced, corrected to 3.6% fat, was 672, 692 and 658 kg. Cost of production was 1.35, 1.19 and 1.23 feed units, 144, 147 and 149 g digestible protein, and 390, 242 and 137 g concentrates per kg milk. Rumen contents contained volatile fatty acids 3.21, 3.93 and 3.67 mEq/100 ml; and ammonia 26.9, 22.7 and 18.2 mg/100 ml.

CC LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses); LL110 Dairy Animals; RR000 Forage and Feed Products (Non-human)  
 SC ZA; ZB; CA; BE; ON; OD; 6T  
 BT female animals; animals; Poaceae; Cyperales; monocotyledons; angiosperms; Spermatophyta; plants; Hordeum; Bos; Bovidae; ruminants; Artiodactyla; mammals; vertebrates; Chordata; ungulates; Zea  
 CT Silage; additives; cows; feeding; SODIUM SULFATE; urea; treatment; milk yield; Maize silage; SULFATES; Sodium; haylage; Wheat straw; barley  
 RN 7757-82-6; 57-13-6; 7440-23-5  
 ORGN Hordeum; Hordeum vulgare; cattle; Zea mays

L196 ANSWER 64 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 83:80373 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19831446319

TITLE: Effectiveness of urea with conditioning additives as components of mixed feeds

AUTHOR: D'yakov, I. P.; Zotkin, V. I.; Perelygin, V. A.

SOURCE: Khimiya v Sel'skom Khozyaistve, (1983)

Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 42-45.

ISSN: 0235-2516

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Young Simmental bulls were in 5 groups and given a diet based on barley, wheat, wheat bran and grass and containing sunflower oilmeal, or normal urea, or urea with ammonium sulphate, or amide phosphate alone, or with urea and ammonium sulphate. Average daily bodyweight gain was, in that order, 1145, 1077, 1092, 1137 and 1143 g, and, when the trial was repeated on a commercial scale, 1133, 1054, 1109, 1110 and 1135 g. Essential amino acid content of lean was 531.2, 363.5, 401.8, 448.1 and 525.0 g/kg air DM. The diet with urea alone gave least values for nutrient digestibility.

CC LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)

SC ZA; ZB; CA; BE; ON

BT Bos; Bovidae; ruminants; Artiodactyla; ungulates; mammals; vertebrates; Chordata; animals

CT urea; feeding

RN 57-13-6

ORGN cattle

L196 ANSWER 65 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:55571 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19790860585  
 TITLE: Amino acid composition of bacterial and protozoan proteins in the rumen of sheep fed with nonprotein nitrogen sources combined with sulphur-containing additions and lysine  
 AUTHOR: Tarakanov, B. V.; Adamova, O. M.  
 SOURCE: Prikladnaya Biokhimiya i Mikrobiologiya, (1977) Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 213-218.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Russian  
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 AB The changes in the amino-acid composition of the ruminal protozoa (ciliates) of sheep given amidophosphate, methionine, lysine, urea and sodium sulphate separately or in various combinations are tabulated. The nutritional value of protozoan proteins to the sheep given these additives appears to be minimal, differing from the control by 0.4 to 1.95 g (which includes protozoan and bacterial proteins). The most significant amino-acid changes were detected after the administration of lysine.  
 CC TT200 Medical and Veterinary Protozoology Records (Discontinued 1995)  
 SC CA; VE; PA; OY  
 BT Artiodactyla; ungulates; mammals; vertebrates; Chordata; animals; Ovis; Bovidae; ruminants; invertebrates  
 CT ruminant symbionts; ciliates; parasites  
 ST amino acid composition & host diet  
 ORGN Ruminants; sheep; protozoa

L196 ANSWER 66 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:102567 CABA Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19781945701  
 TITLE: Detoxification of atrazine by chemical treatments  
 AUTHOR: Agnihotri, N. P.; Panday, S. Y.; Jain, H. K.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Agricultural Chemicals, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi-110012, India.  
 SOURCE: Indian Journal of Agricultural Chemistry, (1976) Vol. 9, No. 1/2, pp. 15-22. 5 ref.  
 ISSN: 0367-8229  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 AB With soil samples from three different soil types treated with 6 ppm atrazine and incubated at 3 deg C for 5 weeks degradation was maximum in acid soils, intermediate in alkaline soil and lowest in neutral soil. When added before incubation to the atrazine-treated samples, citric and oxalic acid treatments were very effective in accelerating atrazine degradation (with citric acid treatment, atrazine residues could be brought down to a non-detectable level within 5 weeks). Ammonium sulphate and urea slightly enhanced atrazine degradation in acid and neutral soils but suppressed it in alkaline soil. Acetic acid and phosphoric acid treatments were effective only in alkaline soil. Treatment with IDET-20 (surfactant) increased the persistence of atrazine in all soils.  
 CC FF000 Plant Science (General); HH000 Pathogen, Pest, Parasite and Weed Management (General); HH400 Pesticides and Drugs (General); JJ000 Soil

Science (General)  
 SC CA; SO; PE; EC; OS; OW  
 GT India  
 BT pesticides; triazine herbicides; herbicides; South Asia; Asia  
 CT herbicides; atrazine; persistence; amendments; interactions; degradation;  
 pH; usage; additives; wetters; soil  
 ST degradation in soil  
 RN 1912-24-9

L196 ANSWER 67 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 74:99269 CABA Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19742306084  
 TITLE: Third Progress Report of the East African Herbicide  
 Research Project - R. 2557, January-June 1973  
 AUTHOR: Terry, P. J.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: EAC Trop. Pestic. Res. Inst., P.O. Box 3024, Arusha,  
 Tanzania.  
 SOURCE: Third Progress Report of the East African Herbicide  
 Research Project - R. 2557, January-June 1973, (  
1973) pp. 12. 1 ref. Arusha, East African  
 Community Tropical Pesticides Research Institute  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Tanzania, United Republic of  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Miscellaneous  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994  
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB P. 6 Bentazone at different stages of bean growth. Selective control of weeds  
 in French beans by bentazone at up to 4 kg/ha last year prompted further  
 studies this year. Bentazone e.c. (BAS-3517H) at 2-4 kg/ha was applied to cv.  
 Prince at the 2-unifoliate and 3-trifoliate leaf stages or at flowering.  
 Phytotoxicity occurred at all stages but was particularly severe at the earliest  
 stage. <new para>ADDITIONAL ABSTRACT: <new para>P.9 Inter-action of glyphosate  
 with nitrogenous compounds to control C. rotundus. No useful interactions were  
 observed between glyphosate at 0.25-2 kg/ha and admixtures of 1-4 kg ammonium  
sulphate, urea, or diammonium hydrogen phosphate/ha 1 month after application  
 to C. rotundus foliage. See also WA 22, 2893.

CC HH000 Pathogen, Pest, Parasite and Weed Management (General); FF500 Weeds  
 and Noxious Plants

SC CA; SO; CR; HO; PL; PE; EC; OW; OW

GT Tanzania

BT pesticides; herbicides; organophosphorus herbicides;  
 plants; Phaseolus; Fabaceae; Fabales; dicotyledons; angiosperms;  
 Spermatophyta; Cyperus; Cyperaceae; Cyperales; monocotyledons; East  
 Africa; Africa South of Sahara; Africa

CT Crops; Herbicides; Application; weed control; chemicals;  
 bentazone; usage; vegetables; varietal susceptibility; damage; Fertility;  
control; glyphosate; weeds; mixtures; interactions;  
 urea; crop management; FERTILIZATION; carriers;  
additives; soil

ST Vegetable and herb; Formulation; Emulsions/e.c; growth  
 stage, effect; tolerance/sensitivity; germination,  
effect; rates, effect; formulation,  
effect; soil factors, effect; sulphate, ammonium;  
phosphate, diammonium hydrogen; chemical + cultural

RN 25057-89-0; 1071-83-6; 38641-94-0; 70393-85-0; 57-13-6

ORGN Phaseolus vulgaris; Cyperus rotundus

L196 ANSWER 68 OF 86 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN



ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-11606 DRUGU P B Full-text

TITLE: Success of pyridostigmine, physostigmine, eptastigmine, and phosphotriesterase treatments in acute sarin intoxication.

AUTHOR: Tuovinen K; Kaliste Korhonen E; Raushel F M; Hanninen O

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.Kuopio; Univ.Texas-A+M

LOCATION: Kuopio, Fin.; College Station, Tex., USA

SOURCE: Toxicology (134, No. 2-3, 169-78, 1999) 1 Fig. 2 Tab. 40 Ref.  
CODEN: TXCYAC ISSN: 0300-483X

AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Physiology, University of Kuopio, P.O. Box 1627, SF-70211 Kuopio, Finland. (e-mail: kai.tuovinen@uku.fi).

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

FILE SEGMENT: Literature

AB In mice, i.v. phosphotriesterase (PTE) was more effective than i.v. carbamates, pyridostigmine bromide, physostigmine sulfate (both Sigma-Chemical), and heptylphysostigmine tartrate (eptastigmine, Mediolanum) in protection vs. the acute toxicity of intragastric organophosphate (OP) sarin. Combination of physostigmine with PTE gave greater protection than either single agent. PTE protected brain, lung, muscle, and RBC AChE and lung and plasma butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) activity in sarin-treated mice. The carbamates compete with the OP for the binding site of ChE, but did not additively potentiate the ChE inactivating effect of OP. Their antidote effect may be due to prevention of irreversible phosphorylation of ChE by the OP.

AN 2000-11606 DRUGU P B Full-text

P Pharmacology

B Biochemistry

14 Enzyme Inhibitors

60 Autonomic

CT INTOXICATION \*OC; SARIN \*RC; MOUSE \*FT; IN-VIVO \*FT; I.V. \*FT;  
ANTIDOTE \*FT; ANTICHOLINESTERASE \*FT; LAB.ANIMAL \*FT; INJECTION \*FT

[01] PYRIDOSTIGMINE BROMIDE \*PH; SIGMA-CHEM. \*FT; PYRIDOSTI \*RN;  
ANTICHOLINESTERASES \*FT; PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS \*FT; PH \*FT

RN: 101-26-8

[02] PHYSOSTIGMINE \*PH; SIGMA-CHEM. \*FT; SULFATE \*PH; PHYSOSTIG \*RN; COMB.  
\*FT; PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS \*FT; ANTICHOLINESTERASES \*FT; PH \*FT

RN: 57-47-6

[03] HEPTYLPHYSOSTIGMINE \*PH; MEDIOLANUM \*FT; TARTRATE \*PH; HEPTYLPHY \*RN;  
ANTICHOLINESTERASES \*FT; PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS \*FT; PH \*FT

RN: 101246-68-8

[04] PHOSPHOTRIESTERASE \*PH; PHPHTREST \*RN; COMB. \*FT; ENZYMES  
\*FT; EC-0.0.0.0 \*FT; ANTIDOTES \*FT; PH \*FT

L196 ANSWER 69 OF 86 CROPU COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-85415 CROPU H G Full-text

TITLE: Surfactants and additives.

AUTHOR: Hess F D

CORPORATE SOURCE: Novartis

LOCATION: Palo Alto, Cal., USA

SOURCE: Proc.Calif.Weed Sci.Soc. (51 Meet., 156-72, 1999) 133 Ref.

AVAIL. OF DOC.: Novartis Crop Protection, Palo Alto, California, U.S.A.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

AB Herbicide adjuvants are divided into modifiers (which affect wetting, sticking and spreading of the solution, usually by affecting surface tension), activators (which alter the plant cuticle, allowing easier



penetration), fertilizer salts (ammonium sulfate or nitrate, urea ammonium nitrate etc.) and buffers (which adjust solution pH). Most surfactants consist of a lipophilic long-chain hydrocarbon (alkyl) group and a hydrophilic polar group (cationic, anionic, zwitterionic or nonionic), and their properties depend on the hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) and critical micelle concentration (CMC). Surfactants may increase crop injury where selectivity depends on reduced foliar penetration. Organosilicones (Silwet L-77, Silwet 806) give greater reductions in solution surface tension, but are unstable at high pH and tend to foam. (conference paper).

AN 2000-85415 CROPU H G Full-text  
 SH H Weed Control  
 G Galenics

CT POPULUS \*TR; BEAN,BROAD \*TR; SETARIA \*TR; VIRIDIS \*TR; TREE \*TR; BOX \*TR; AVENA \*TR; FATUA \*TR; SALICACEAE \*TR; DICOT \*TR; WOODY-PLANT \*TR; LEGUME \*TR; VEGETABLE \*TR; CROP \*TR; PANICOIDEAE \*TR; GRAMINEAE \*TR; MONOCOT \*TR; GRASS-WEED \*TR; POOIDEAE \*TR; HERBICIDE \*FT; SURFACTANT \*FT; HUMECTANT \*FT; BUFFER \*FT; CARRIER \*FT; COMB.ADDITIVE \*FT; COMB.FERTILIZER \*FT; COMB.PREP. \*FT; N-FERTILIZER \*FT; SPRAY \*FT; SOLUTION \*FT; TANK-MIX \*FT; COMPATIBILITY \*FT; INCOMPATIBILITY \*FT; UPTAKE \*FT; PENETRATION \*FT; PLANT-TISSUE \*FT; CUTICLE \*FT; SURFACE-TENSION \*FT; SOLUBILITY \*FT; STRUCT.ACT. \*FT; PH-PK \*FT; REVIEW \*FT; ADDITIVE \*FT; APPL. TECHNIQUE \*FT; FORMULATION \*FT; PHYS.CHEM. \*FT; GLYPHOSATE MONOISOPROPYLAMMONIUM \*TR; ROUNDUP \*TR; GLYPHOSATE MONOISOPROPYLAMMONIUM \*IN; ROUNDUP \*IN; GLYPHOIPA \*RN; HERBICIDES \*FT; SYSTEMICS \*FT; PLANT-GROWTH-REGULATORS \*FT; ORGANOPHOSPHORUS \*FT; TR \*FT; IN \*FT; AMMONIUM-SULFATE \*TR; AMMONIUM-SULFATE \*IN; AMMONSULF \*RN; N-FERTILIZERS \*FT; AMMONIUM-NITRATE \*TR; AMMONIUM-NITRATE \*IN; NH4NO3 \*RN; UREA AMMONIUM-NITRATE \*TR; UREA AMMONIUM-NITRATE \*IN; URENH4NO3 \*RN; POLYALKYLENEOXIDE-SIMETHICONE-COPOLYMER \*TR; SILWET-L-77 \*TR; POLYALKYLENEOXIDE-SIMETHICONE-COPOLYMER \*IN; SILWET-L-77 \*IN; PAOSIMCOP \*RN; ADDITIVES \*FT; SURFACTANTS \*FT; SILWET-806 \*TR; SILWET-806 \*IN; DP9701007 \*RN; VEGETABLE-OIL \*TR; VEGETABLE-OIL \*IN; VEGETAOIL \*RN; VEGETABLE-OIL-METHYLATED \*TR; VEGETABLE-OIL-METHYLATED \*IN; VEGEOILME \*RN; MINERAL-OIL \*TR; MINERAL-OIL \*IN; MINERLOIL \*RN; INSECTICIDES \*FT; ACARICIDES \*FT; FUNGICIDES \*FT; OIL-CONCENTRATE \*TR; OIL-CONCENTRATE \*IN; OILCONCEN \*RN; 2,4-D \*TR; 2,4-D \*IN; 24-D \*RN; BRUSH-KILLERS \*FT; BENTAZONE \*TR; BENTAZONE \*IN; BENTAZONE \*RN; CONTACTS \*FT; DICAMBA \*TR; DICAMBA \*IN; DICAMBA \*RN; ACIFLUORFEN \*TR; ACIFLUORFEN \*IN; ACIFLUORF \*RN; IMAZETHAPYR \*TR; IMAZETHAPYR \*IN; IMAZETHAP \*RN; NICOSULFURON \*TR; NICOSULFURON \*IN; SL-950 \*RN; CLETHODIM \*TR; CLETHODIM \*IN; RE-45601 \*RN; SETHOXYDIM \*TR; SETHOXYDIM \*IN; SETHOXYDI \*RN; PRIMISULFURON \*TR; PRIMISULFURON \*IN; PRIMISULF \*RN; ATRAZINE \*TR; ATRAZINE \*IN; ATRAZINE \*RN; ALGICIDES \*FT; PHOTOSYNTHESIS-INHIBITORS \*FT; GLYCEROL \*TR; GLYCEROL \*IN; GLYCEROL \*RN; PHOSPHORIC-ACID \*TR; PHOSPHORIC-ACID \*IN; BUFFERCIDE \*TR; BUFFERPLUS \*TR; BUFFERCIDE \*IN; BUFFERPLUS \*IN; H3PO4 \*RN; P-FERTILIZERS \*FT; NONYLPHENOL \*TR; NONYLPHENOL \*IN; NONYLPHEN \*RN; SUNFLOWERSEED-OIL-METHYLATED \*TR; SUNFLOWERSEED-OIL-METHYLATED \*IN; SUNFOILME \*RN; CHLOROTOLURON \*TR; CHLOROTOLURON \*IN; CHLOROTOL \*RN; DICLOFOP-METHYL \*TR; DICLOFOP-METHYL \*IN; DICLOFOPM \*RN; IMAZAMETHABENZ \*TR; IMAZAMETHABENZ \*IN; IMAZAMETH \*RN; SODIUM-BISULFATE \*TR; SODIUM-BISULFATE \*IN; NAHSO4 \*RN; CITRATE \*TR; CITRATE \*IN; CITRATE \*RN

L196 ANSWER 70 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-029764 JAPIO Full-text  
 TITLE: SOLID WHICH IS TREATED TO SUPPRESS DUST, AND UNPAVED ROAD SUBJECTED TO THE SAME TREATMENT  
 INVENTOR: MCNABB ANDREW J; WEBB TERESA C

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF CORP  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 11029764	A	19990202	Heisei	C09K003-22

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1998-103123 19980414  
 ORIGINAL: JP10103123 Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-837139 19970414  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
 Applications, Vol. 1999

ED 20020515

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a grain which does not raise dust substantially and resists caking during storage and transportation safely and economically by treating the grain by blending water or other solvents and a distillation residual liquid. SOLUTION: A fertilizer grain of a solid grain having a dusting tendency, preferably ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, urea, diammonium phosphate, ammonium polyphosphate, ammonium chloride, potassium chloride, etc., and a mixture thereof is treated by blending with water or other solvents and a distillation residual liquid to obtain a grain which does not raise dust substantially. The distillation residual liquid is kept as a liquid at about 60°C or below and obtained from the preparation of an alcohol of the formula  $R<SB>2</SB>-R<SB>1</SB>-OH$  (wherein  $R<SB>1</SB>$  is a 4-12C branched, linear or cyclic group; and  $R<SB>2</SB>$  is OH or H), preferably 1,6-hexanediol, and about 4 to 12 lbs. of the distillation residual liquid is used per 1 ton of the solid. In addition, the distillation residual liquid is applied to unpaved roads to suppress dust generation.  
 COPYRIGHT: (C)1999, JPO

IC ICM C09K003-22

ICS C05G003-00; E01H003-00

L196 ANSWER 71 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-212191 JAPIO Full-text  
 TITLE: GRANULAR FERTILIZER MATERIAL  
 INVENTOR: NAKAMURA HIROSHI  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 10212191	A	19980811	Heisei	C05G005-00

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1997-15354 19970129  
 ORIGINAL: JP09015354 Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-15354 19970129  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
 Applications, Vol. 1998

ED 20020508

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To easily inform with visual observation that a granular coated fertilizer having different function such as elution period is blended by incorporating a granular coated fertilizer colored to a different color and a non-coated granular fertilizer.  
 SOLUTION: The non-coated granular fertilizer is obtained by granulating a nitrogenous fertilizer such as urea, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate or ammonium nitrate, a phosphatic fertilizer such as calcined phosphate, a modified phosphatic fertilizer or double superphosphate, a potassic fertilizer such as potassium chloride, magnesium potassium sulfate, potassium

bicarbonate, a complex fertilizer such as a potassium phosphate fertilizer or a potassium nitrate fertilizer, an organic fertilizer or the mixture. A colorless granular coated fertilizer is obtained by coating the granulated fertilizer with a thermoplastic or thermosetting resin. The colored granular coated fertilizer colored to the different color in every kinds is obtained by dipping the granular coated fertilizer in a coating material prepared by dispersing one or more kinds of pigments in water or an organic solvent. Next, the non-coated granular fertilizer, the colorless granular coated fertilizer and the colored granular coated fertilizer are mixed.

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IC ICM C05G005-00

L196 ANSWER 72 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-203886 JAPIO Full-text  
 TITLE: COATED GRANULAR FERTILIZER  
 INVENTOR: ADACHI KOICHI; SAITO HISATO; YOTSUYA TOYOHICO  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 10203886	A	19980804	Heisei	C05G003-00

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1997-5801 19970116  
 ORIGINAL: JP09005801 Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-5801 19970116  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1998

ED 20020508

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an S-type coated fertilizer having a long period of elution inhibiting time with a thin film by forming a film containing a mixture of an olefin homopolymer and a copolymer of ethylene with  $\alpha$ -olefin on the surface of a granular fertilizer.  
 SOLUTION: This coated granular fertilizer is not particularly restricted and a granular straight fertilizer such as urea, ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, potassium chloride or ammonium phosphate or a granular fertilizer containing multicomponents such as N1, K<sub>2</sub>O or P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> is used as a raw fertilizer. Preferably, the coated granular fertilizer has 0.5-4mm diameter and spherical or nearly spherical shape. A coating material is composed of a main component polymer and an additive such as a surfactant, etc. The first component as the main component polymer of the basic material is more than one kind of a polyethylene resin, a polypropylene resin, etc., as a homopolymer of olefin and the second component is a copolymer of ethylene with  $\alpha$ -olefin, especially propene or 1-butene. A blending ratio of the second component is 1-80wt.% of the first component.

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IC ICM C05G003-00  
 ICS B01J002-00; B05D007-00; C08J003-20

L196 ANSWER 73 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-152387 JAPIO Full-text  
 TITLE: GRANULAR COATED FERTILIZER CONTAINING AGROCHEMICAL  
 INVENTOR: NAKAMURA HIROSHI; OKADA SHOJI; IMAI MASAYOSHI  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
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JP 10152387 A 19980609 Heisei C05G003-00

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1996-306589 19961118  
 ORIGINAL: JP08306589 Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-306589 19961118  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
 Applications, Vol. 1998

ED 20020508

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a controlled release fertilizer containing an agrochemical, in which elution behavior of fertilizer component and agrochemical component is controlled by coating the surface of granular fertilizer containing the agrochemical as a first layer with a coating material consisting essentially of a water-soluble substance or water-insoluble or slightly water-soluble powder as a main component and further coating the coated fertilizer with a thermosetting resin such as urethane resin as a second layer.

SOLUTION: A nitrogen-based fertilizer such as urea or ammonium sulfate, a phosphate-based fertilizer such as calcined phosphate or processed phosphate fertilizer, a potassium-based fertilizer such as potassium chloride or potassium sulfide magnesia or compound fertilizer such as potassium phosphate is used as the granular fertilizer. Urethane resin or epoxy resin is preferably used from the aspects of workability and performance as the thermosetting resin. The method for controlling elution rate is carried out by changing water-permeability of coated resin by crosslinked density, chemical structure or film thickness. A method for introducing water-soluble powder, slightly water-soluble powder, etc., into a coated film and introducing existing or latent defect into coating film may be used. An agrochemical whose active ingredient is slightly water-soluble, having preferably  $\leq 500$ ppm solubility of the agrochemical to water is preferably used as the agrochemical.

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IC ICM C05G003-00

ICS C05G003-02

L196 ANSWER 74 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-118576 JAPIO Full-text  
 TITLE: ORGANIC FERTILIZER AND ITS PRODUCTION  
 INVENTOR: MAEDA HIDEKATSU  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MAEDA HIDEKATSU  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 09118576	A	19970506	Heisei	C05F001-00

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1995-279130 19951026  
 ORIGINAL: JP07279130 Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-279130 19951026  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
 Applications, Vol. 1997

ED 20020506

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To inexpensively obtain an organic fertilizer which has good quality and is suitable for soil conditioning by dissolving kelatin-containing protein with an alkali, then neutralizing this protein. SOLUTION: The waste feathers of domestic animals, such as feathers of chicken and wool, which are effectively utilizable livestock wastes are kelatin- containing protein and, therefore, a potassium component may be incorporated therein by dissolving these feathers with the alkali of  $\geq 3\%$  at ordinary temperature and



>=0.5% at 90deg;C and more particularly KOH. After the feathers are dissolved by the alkali, the dissolved matter is neutralized with hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, etc., in such a manner that the pH attains 5 to 9. The dissolved matter eventually contains three major nutrients in addition to the phosphoric acid if the phosphoric acid is added thereto. Further, additive components, such as ammonium sulfate, urea, superphosphate, fused phosphate, etc., are added thereto at need, by which the organic fertilizer having the good quality is obtd. COPYRIGHT: (C)1997,JPO

IC ICM C05F001-00

L196 ANSWER 75 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-149604 JAPIO Full-text

TITLE: SOLID COMPOSITION FOR GROWTH  
STIMULATION-GROWTH CONTROL OF  
PLANT

INVENTOR: SHIMABARA KUNIHIRO; OI MUTSUO; TOKUDA YUKIO

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): AGUROSU:KK

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 07149604	A	19950613	Heisei	A01N043-16

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1993-326052 19931130

ORIGINAL: JP05326052 Heisei

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-326052 19931130

SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
Applications, Vol. 1995

ED 20020430

AB PURPOSE: To provide the solid composition comprising a powdery substance alone or its mixture with a water-soluble fertilizer component and/or a water-soluble saccharide, etc., and capable of easily deriving the slightly water-soluble rutin into easily applicable formulations, the powdery substance being obtained by drying a rutin-boron complex and being stable for a long period. CONSTITUTION: A rutin-boron complex is formed from rutin and boron. Dry rutin-boron complex powder obtained by removing water from the complex has sufficiently large water solubility. The powdered rutin-boron complex is used as an active ingredient to obtain a solid composition for the growth stimulation and growth control of a plant. The composition is mixed with a water-soluble fertilizer component, a water-soluble saccharide, and, if necessary, further auxiliary agents such as a water-soluble salt and a powdery surfactant, and subsequently formed by a conventional grinding means and a conventional molding means into formulations. The fertilizer component includes urea, ammonium sulfate, potassium phosphate, borax, manganese sulfate, and magnesium sulfate, and the saccharide includes dextrin, lactose, fructose, and sucrose. The water-soluble salt includes salt, mirabilite, and sodium carbonate.

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IC ICM A01N043-16

ICI A01N043-16, A01N059:14

L196 ANSWER 76 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-023184 JAPIO Full-text

TITLE: PRODUCTION OF CELLULASE

INVENTOR: KATAYAMA TETSUYUKI; IMURA TAKESHI

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS LTD

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
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 JP 05023184      A      19930202      Heisei      C12N009-42

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT:      JP 1991-201304      19910715  
 ORIGINAL:      JP03201304      Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:      JP 1991-201304      19910715  
 SOURCE:      PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
                  Applications, Vol. 1993

ED 20020328

AB PURPOSE: To produce cellulase useful for the processing of agricultural products, pharmaceuticals such as digestive agent, preparation of protoplast for research, etc., on an industrial scale at a low cost by adding and reacting a fatty acid to a medium containing a cellulase-producing microorganism and a cellulase-inducing substance.

CONSTITUTION: Mycelium of a cellulase-producing microbial strain [e.g. *Aspergillus aculeatus* (IFO 31348)] is inoculated in a medium containing a cellulase-inducing substance (e.g. cellulose) and obtained by adding glucose to a basal medium containing ammonium sulfate, potassium phosphate, urea, calcium chloride, magnesium sulfate, iron sulfate, manganese sulfate, zinc sulfate, cobalt chloride, etc. A 14-18C fatty acid (e.g. linolic acid) is added to the medium and the strain is cultured at 30°C for 48hr under stirring. The cultured liquid is filtered and the cellulase activity of the filtrate is determined by the CMC decomposition activity using carboxymethyl cellulose(CMC) to confirm the cellulase activity and obtain the objective cellulase.

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IC ICM C12N009-42

ICI C12N009-42, C12R001:66

L196 ANSWER 77 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-046087 JAPIO Full-textTITLE: PASTY FERTILIZER

INVENTOR: TAKAMIYA AKIRA; MORI SUMIO; YAMAGUCHI TAKAHIDE

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TAKI CHEM CO LTD

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 04046087	A	19920217	Heisei	C05G005-00

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT:      JP 1990-156397      19900614  
 ORIGINAL:      JP02156397      Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:      JP 1990-156397      19900614  
 SOURCE:      PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
                  Applications, Vol. 1992

ED 20020328

AB PURPOSE: To obtain a pasty fertilizer not depositing salts, having superior stability and easy to handle by incorporating specified amts. of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potassium and K<SB>2</SB>O derived from KCl and further incorporating alkali treated &beta;-starch. CONSTITUTION: Potassium chloride and potassium sulfate are mixed with urea, ammonium nitrate, a phosphoric acid solution, an aqueous ammonia solution, etc., to produce a pasty fertilizer containing >=8wt.% each of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium as N, P<SB>2</SB>O<SB>5</SB> and K<SB>2</SB>O and >=3.5wt.% K<SB>2</SB>O derived from potassium chloride. At this time, alkali treated &beta;-starch is further incorporated. Though the pasty fertilizer contains >=3.5wt.% K<SB>2</SB>O derived from potassium chloride, the viscosity can be reduced and a chemically

and physically stable pasty fertilizer can be produced. COPYRIGHT:

(C)1992,JPO&Japio

IC ICM C05G005-00  
ICS C05G001-00

L196 ANSWER 78 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989-197379 JAPIO Full-text  
TITLE: MIXED FERTILIZER  
INVENTOR: OKAMURA NAOKI; OHASHI KOICHI; HANEDA SUSUMU; HASHIMOTO  
HIDETOSHI  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TOSOH CORP  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 01197379	A	19890809	Heisei	C05G001-00

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1988-21405 19880202  
ORIGINAL: JP63021405 Showa  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-21405 19880202  
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
Applications, Vol. 1989

ED 20020327

AB PURPOSE: To obtain a mixed fertilizer containing a fused phosphatic fertilizer having a high dissolution rate by compounding a potassium-containing fused phosphatic fertilizer and nitrogenous fertilizer. CONSTITUTION: This mixed fertilizer consists of the potassium-containing fused phosphatic fertilizer and the nitrogenous fertilizer. The above-mentioned potassium-containing fused phosphatic fertilizer refers to the fused phosphatic fertilizer containing potassium as a constituting component and is not the mere mixture composed of the fused phosphatic fertilizer without containing the potassium and a potassium fertilizer. The potassium not only serves as a fertilizer component but also has an effect of greatly enhancing the solubility of the fused phosphatic fertilizer. The remarkable effect of improving the solubility appears when the content of the potassium in the fused phosphatic fertilizer is 0.4wt.%. The solubility is twice higher than the solubility of the fertilizer without containing the potassium if the content increases to 1wt.%. The nitrogenous fertilizer to be used is exemplified by ammonium sulfate, urea, calcium nitrate, lime nitrogen, etc.; isobutylene diurea, crotylidene diurea, etc., are more preferable for obtaining the slack-effective complex fertilizer. COPYRIGHT: (C)1989,JPO&Japio

IC ICM C05G001-00

L196 ANSWER 79 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-246275 JAPIO Full-text  
TITLE: ADHESIVE FOR SEEDLING CULTURE MAT  
INVENTOR: IWASAKI KINJI  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DAICEL CHEM IND LTD  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 61246275	A	19861101	Showa	C09J003-14

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1985-89290 19850425  
ORIGINAL: JP60089290 Showa  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-89290 19850425  
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined

ED 20020327

AB PURPOSE: To provide the titled adhesive which does not cause gelation, can uniformly dissolve fertilizer components and has excellent fertilizer retention characteristics, by mixing a fertilizer component containing ammonium sulfate with a polyvinyl acetate emulsion.

CONSTITUTION: An aqueous solution of a fertilizer containing ammonium sulfate and optionally urea, water-soluble phosphoric acid, water-soluble potassium, etc., and optionally plasticizer, anti-foaming agent, etc., are added to a polyvinyl acetate emulsion obtd. by emulsion-polymerizing 100pts.weight vinyl acetate monomer in the presence of 1&sim;30pts.weight CMC and/or hydroxymethylcellulose. COPYRIGHT: (C)1986,JPO&Japio

IC ICM C09J003-14  
ICS A01G009-00; C08F002-30; C08L031-04

L196 ANSWER 80 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-199819 JAPIO Full-text

TITLE: THROMBIN BINDING SUBSTANCE AND PREPARATION  
THEREOF

INVENTOR: AOKI NOBUO; KUROSAWA SHINICHIRO

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KOWA CO

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 60199819	A	19851009	Showa	A61K035-50

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1984-55792 19840323

ORIGINAL: JP59055792 Showa

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-55792 19840323

SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
Applications, Vol. 1985

ED 20020206

AB NEW MATERIAL: A thrombin binding substance derived from humans. Molecular weight; 88000&plusmn;10000 in the reduced state, and 71000&plusmn;10000 in the nonreduced state. Isoelectric point; 4.2&plusmn;0.5pH. Affinity; Strong affinity for thrombin. Stability; Stable at 2&sim;10pH and stable to a modifier, e.g. sodium dodecyl sulfate or urea, and treatment with pepsin.

USE: A fibrinolytic promoter and anticoagulant capable of bonding with thrombin to enhance specifically the activation of protein C and prolonging the blood coagulation time.

PREPARATION: A pulverized human placenta is extracted with a buffer solution, e.g. tris hydrochloric acid buffer solution, containing a nonionic surfactant, e.g. Triton X-100 or Lubrol PX, and the resultant extract is then separated and purified by affinity chromatography with a conjugate of thrombin with a carrier, e.g. diisopropylphosphoro-thrombin-agarose, to give the titled substance. COPYRIGHT: (C)1985,JPO&Japio

IC ICM A61K035-50

ICS A61K037-04

L196 ANSWER 81 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979-076825 JAPIO Full-text

TITLE: PREPARATION OF INSECTICIDAL  
COMPOSITION

INVENTOR: MURATA YASUHIKO

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SANKYO CO LTD

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
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JP 54076825 A 19790619 Showa A01N017-10

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1977-142994 19771129  
 ORIGINAL: JP52142994 Showa  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1977-142994 19771129  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
 Applications, Vol. 1979

ED 20020206

AB PURPOSE: To prepare a wettable powder of insecticide, by dissolving chlorpyrifos or chlorpyrifos-methyl in camphor, and mixing and adsorbing the composition to a water-soluble diluent. CONSTITUTION: Chlorpyrifos [0,0-diethyl-0-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl) phosphorothioate] or chlorpyrifos-methyl [0,0-dimethyl-0-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl) phosphorothioate, is dissolved in camphor; and the solution is mixed and adsorbed to a water-soluble diluent such as urea, ammonium chloride, magnesium sulfate, etc., and crushed to powders.

EFFECT: Precipitation of crystals is prevented even when dissolved in and emulsified with water before use. COPYRIGHT: (C)1979, JPO&Japio

IC ICM A01N017-10

ICS A01N009-36

ICA C07F009-58

L196 ANSWER 82 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-335595 JAPIO Full-text

TITLE: PROCESS FOR COMPOSTING MOWN GRASS, TRIMMED  
 BRANCHES AND LEAVES, ETC

INVENTOR: AMEGAI HIROSHI

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MITO GREEN SERVICE:KK

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2003335595	A	20031125	Heisei	C05G001-00

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 2002-147750 20020522  
 ORIGINAL: JP2002147750 Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-147750 20020522  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
 Applications, Vol. 2003

ED 20040301

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a process for easily composting vegetative wastes such as mown grass, trimmed branches and leaves and plant-derived crushed chip materials within a short time at an open space near the site of their generation, without delivering the wastes to a stockyard.  
 SOLUTION: In the process for composting the vegetative wastes 5, (1) konjak wastes, rice bran and/or soybean curd refuse, (2) an organic fertilizer, (3) urea or ammonium sulfate and (4) calcium superphosphate, calcium carbonate, etc., are added to and mixed with the vegetative wastes and filled in a breathable bag from an upper aperture 3, water is poured to achieve a moisture content of 60-70%, and the upper aperture 3 is closed to perform fermentation.  
 COPYRIGHT: (C)2004, JPO

IC ICM C05G001-00

ICS B09B003-00

ICI C05G001-00, C05B001:02, C05C003:00, C05C009:00, C05D003:02, C05F005:00,  
 C05F011:00

L196 ANSWER 83 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-008548 JAPIO Full-text  
 TITLE: METHOD FOR CULTURING MUSHROOM  
 INVENTOR: NATSUME TAKASHI; TOMARU MASAhide  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TSURUMI SODA CO LTD  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2001008548	A	20010116	Heisei	A01G001-04

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-179437 19990625  
 ORIGINAL: JP11179437 Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-179437 19990625  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
 Applications, Vol. 2001

ED 20020524

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for producing a mushroom by preparing a compost suitable for culturing the mushroom belonging to saprophytes from easily available raw materials and using the compost.  
 SOLUTION: A chaff compost is prepared by adding one or plural nitrogen sources selected from nitrogen fertilizers (for example, calcium cyanamide, ammonium sulfate and urea) and nitrogen-containing organic wastes (for example, waste saw dust, rice bran and bran) to treated chaff obtained by crushing or swelling and softening chaff with a treating device, adjusting the water content of the mixture, and then accumulating the mixture. A culture medium for mushroom is prepared by adding potassium and phosphorus in the form of calcium perphosphate as the nutrients of the mushroom to the compost to adjust the pH and supply the potassium and phosphorus. The obtained culture medium is used as a culture medium for the spawn of Agaricus blazei or as a mushroom bed for mainly culturing the mushroom to form the fruit body of the mushroom.  
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IC ICM A01G001-04

L196 ANSWER 84 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-327463 JAPIO Full-text  
 TITLE: METHOD FOR STABILIZING PASTE FERTILIZER  
 INVENTOR: ITO HIROSHI; SUZUKI GORO  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TAKI CHEM CO LTD  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000327463	A	20001128	Heisei	C05B007-00

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-142897 19990524  
 ORIGINAL: JP11142897 Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-142897 19990524  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
 Applications, Vol. 2000

ED 20020516

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To inexpensively and easily stabilize a paste fertilizer for which phosphoric acid and/or a water-soluble phosphate is used by adding and using a water-soluble aluminum salt and a water-soluble iron salt to and for the paste fertilizer.  
 SOLUTION: The phosphoric acid (P2O5) concentration of the paste fertilizer for which the phosphoric acid and/or a water-soluble phosphate is used is  $\geq 10$  weight% and the use ratio of the water-soluble aluminum salt and the water-soluble iron salt is Al2O3/Fe2O3 (molar ratio) = 1.0 to 10. The use ratio of



the water-soluble aluminum salt and the water-soluble iron salt to the phosphoric acid and/or the water-soluble phosphate is preferably (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)/P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (molar ratio) = 0.01 to 0.08. Water and soluble fertilizer salts, such as urea, potassium chloride, potassium sulfate, phosphoric acid, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, etc., and slow-acting nitrogen compounds, such as CDU, are added to reaction chamber in such a manner that desired components are attained, to prepare a fertilizer suspension, to which a prescribed amount of the water-soluble aluminum salt and the water-soluble iron salt are added. The suspension is then subjected to wet process pulverizing with a ball mill, etc.

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IC ICM C05B007-00

ICS C05G001-00; C05G003-00; C05G005-00

L196 ANSWER 85 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-219586 JAPIO Full-text

TITLE: CRUDE REFUSE RECYCLING FERTILIZER

INVENTOR: GOTO ITSUO

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DOJO HOZEN KENKYUSHO:KK

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000219586	A	20000808	Heisei	C05G001-00

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-20173 19990128

ORIGINAL: JP11020173 Heisei

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-20173 19990128

SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2000

ED 20020516

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make it possible to easily and advantageously use crude refuse generated in a large amount directly as a fertilizer with a short time of treatment without subjecting the crude refuse to a fermentation treatment by heating and drying the crude refuse, adding and mixing ammonium sulfate, urea, organic sludge, or the like, to the crude refuse until specific C/N is attained, then subjecting the mixture to a pulverization treatment. SOLUTION: The crude refuse, such as cooking left-overs, garbage and refuse, discharged from factories, general homes, places of business, or the like, is dried for about 3 to 48 hours at 80 to 130°C under agitating and pulverizing by using a rotary heating and drying machine, or the like, by which the moisture content is decreased to about ≤15 weight%, more preferably about 10 to 3%. As a result, the dry matter to agitating 15/1 in C/N weight ratio is obtained. The C/N weight ratio of the product is adjusted to a range of 11/1 to 3/1 by adding and mixing the ammonium sulfate, urea, organic sludge, or the like, to and with the material in the process of this drying and pulverizing. The organic sludge is preferably public sewer sludge, food factory sewer activated sludge, or the like, having a carbon rate of about ≤8. As a result, the slow-acting crude refuse recycling fertilizer containing phosphoric acid, potassium component and organic component is obtained.

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IC ICM C05G001-00

ICS C05F009-00

L196 ANSWER 86 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-119658 JAPIO Full-text

TITLE: COMPOSITION IMPARTING IGNITION INHIBITING PROPERTY AND FLAME RETARDANCY TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL

INVENTOR: MARISERA GOMEZ BASA

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CONSTRUCTORA FUEGO CERO SA DE CV  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000119658	A	20000425	Heisei	C09K021-02

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1998-335168 19981126  
 ORIGINAL: JP10335168 Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: MX 1998-9808333 19981009  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
 Applications, Vol. 2000

ED 20020516

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a composition that can impart ignition inhibiting property and flame retardancy to a combustible material by incorporating, into a combustible material, a mixture consisting of sodium tungstate, pentaerythritol, ammonium sulphate, dicyandiamide, formaldehyde urea, ammonium monophosphate, propylene glycol and water. SOLUTION: This composition is produced by blending a mixture consisting of, by weight, 100% total of 5% sodium tungstate, 2% pentaerythritol, 9% ammonium sulphate, 2% dicyandiamide, 5% formaldehyde urea, 9% ammonium monophosphate, 0.02% propylene glycol and 67.98% water into a combustible material. The flame retardancy of the composition is effected by the functioning mechanism consisting of the intumescent mechanism, the generation of a non- combustible gas and the absorption of heat energy. A combustible material is a 100% cotton material, an 80% polyester/20% cotton material, a polyester/ thickening agent mixture, polyurethane, wood, paper and board, polypropylene, an acrylic material, a leather material or the like.

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IC ICM C09K021-02

ICS C09K021-04; C09K021-06; C09K021-10; D06M011-36; D06M013-322

=&gt; d que 187

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
 SULFATE"/CN  
 L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED  
 AND CARBOXYLATED"/CN  
 L8 ( 1297) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS  
 L9 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS  
 L10 ( 1) SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS  
 L11 SEL PLU=ON L10 1- RN : 19 TERMS  
 L12 ( 19) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L11  
 L13 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND P/ELS  
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU  
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU  
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU  
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)  
 )/CS, SO, PA  
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB  
 AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON  
 OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?  
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULEFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE  
 NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?  
 L23 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?  
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?  
 L26 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?AMINE? OR ?AMINAT? OR ?AMINO?  
 L27 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 (4A) L26  
 L29 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOWAMIN?  
 L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH?  
 OR TRIPHOSPH?  
 L32 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ESTERIF? OR MONOESTER? OR D  
 IESTER? OR TRIESTER?  
 L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?  
 L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?  
 L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR  
 FUNGUS  
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID?  
 OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT?  
 OR ANTIRODENT?  
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH  
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E  
 NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?  
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38  
 L41 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "AGROCHEMICAL FORMULATIONS"+PFT, OLD,  
 NEW, NT/CT  
 L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "DISPERSING AGENTS"+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/C  
 T  
 L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "EMULSIFYING AGENTS"+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/  
 CT  
 L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PENETRATING AGENTS"+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/  
 CT  
 L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANTS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FERTILIZERS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SPRAYS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FUNGICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HERBICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON RODENTICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT  
 L52 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "GROWTH REGULATORS, PLANT"+PFT, OLD, N  
 EW, NT/CT  
 L54 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER"+PFT, OLD, NEW, N

T/CT

L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AMINES+PFT, OLD, NEW/CT

L56 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 (L) L25

L58 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A01N?/IPC

L63 3027 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(2A)L22)

L64 3756 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)

L65 3780 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L23 OR (L63 OR L64)

L66 102 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) AGR/RL

L67 726 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40 OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))

L68 1031 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40 OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))

L69 1041 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L66 OR L67 OR L68)

L70 3662 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR L9 OR L27 OR L29 OR L56

L71 85 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) AGR/RL

L72 537 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) MOA/RL

L73 130 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40)

L74 1231 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 AND ((L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52) OR L58)

L75 83 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L58

L76 1049 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 OR L75

L77 1562 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L71 OR L72 OR L73 OR L74)

L80 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L31(4A)L32

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS

L83 550 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L82

L86 302 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L76 OR L77 OR L83) AND (L13 OR L54 OR L80)

L87 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

=> d his 1135

(FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:57:58 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L135 4 S L118 AND L14-L17

=> d que 1135

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN

L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED AND CARBOXYLATED"/CN

L8 ( 1297) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS

L9 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS

L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU

L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU

L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU

L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS) )/CS, SO, PA

L20 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004

L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?

L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?

L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?

L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)  
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS  
 L112 50 SEA L6  
 L113 1324 SEA L82/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB  
 L114 131695 SEA L62/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB OR L113  
 L115 72 SEA L7 OR L9  
 L116 29859 SEA L25/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB  
 L117 8664 SEA (L112 OR L113 OR L114) AND (L115 OR L116)  
 L118 7954 SEA L117 AND L20  
 L135 4 SEA L118 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

=> d que l146

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
 SULFATE"/CN  
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU  
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU  
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU  
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)  
 )/CS,SO,PA  
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS  
 L140 14 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON R17987/DCN  
 L141 14 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON 189754/DCR,DCRE,KW  
 L142 61 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
 L145 67 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L140 OR L141 OR L142)  
 L146 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR  
 L17)

=> d his l167

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, AGRICOLA, DRUGU, BIOTECHNO' ENTERED  
 AT 13:24:35 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L167 1 S L164 AND L14-L17

=> d que l167

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
 SULFATE"/CN  
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU  
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU  
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU  
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)  
 )/CS,SO,PA  
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB  
 AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON  
 OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?  
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE  
 NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?  
 L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)  
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS  
 L163 296 SEA L82  
 L164 6001 SEA L62 OR L163 OR L6  
 L167 1 SEA L164 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

=> d his l179

(FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, AGRICOLA, CABA, CROPU,  
 CROPB, VETU, VETB, DRUGU, DRUGB, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, FSTA, FROSTI,  
 ESBIOWASE, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT



13:39:11 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L179 2 S L178 AND L14-L17

=&gt; d que 1179

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
SULFATE"/CN

L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU

L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU

L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU

L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)  
)/CS,SO,PA

L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB  
AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON  
OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?

L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE  
NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?

L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?

L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS

L176 1188 SEA L82

L177 14024 SEA L62 OR L176

L178 12 SEA L177 AND L25

L179 2 SEA L178 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

=&gt; d que 1188

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
SULFATE"/CN

L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU

L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU

L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU

L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)  
)/CS,SO,PA

L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB  
AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON  
OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?

L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE  
NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?

L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS

L186 5 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L82

L187 138 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L186

L188 0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L187 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR  
L17)

=&gt; d que 1185

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN  
SULFATE"/CN

L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU

L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU

L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU

L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)  
)/CS,SO,PA

L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB  
AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON  
OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?

L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE  
NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?

L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)

10/630,806

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS  
L182 56 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
L183 684 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L182 OR L6  
L185 0 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON PLU=ON L183 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16  
OR L17)

=> dup rem 187 1135 1146 1167 1179 1188 1185

L188 HAS NO ANSWERS

L185 HAS NO ANSWERS

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

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FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L87

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L135

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L146

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L167

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L179

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L188

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L185

L197 6 DUP REM L87 L135 L146 L167 L179 L188 L185 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

ANSWER '1' FROM FILE HCAPLUS

ANSWERS '2-4' FROM FILE USPATFULL

ANSWER '5' FROM FILE WPIX

ANSWER '6' FROM FILE AGRICOLA

=> file stnguide

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:28:44 ON 28 FEB 2007

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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Feb 23, 2007 (20070223/UP).

=&gt; d ibib ed ab 1-6

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, AGRICOLA' - CONTINUE?  
(Y)/N:y

L197 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:331960 HCAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:320816  
TITLE: Agrochemical pesticides formulation aid composition  
INVENTOR(S): Stewart, James F.; Reinartz, Heinrich J.;  
Brown, William G.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adjuvants Plus Inc., Can.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002034047	A1	20020502	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2324677	A1	20020426	CA 2000-2324677	20001026 <--
CA 2426875	A1	20020502	CA 2001-2426875	20011026 <--
AU 200213707	A	20020506	AU 2002-13707	20011026 <--
EP 1330159	A1	20030730	EP 2001-982006	20011026 <--
EP 1330159	B1	20060222		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004511571	T	20040415	JP 2002-537113	20011026 <--
BR 2001015184	A	20040622	BR 2001-15184	20011026 <--
NZ 525703	A	20050225	NZ 2001-525703	20011026 <--
AT 318079	T	20060315	AT 2001-982006	20011026 <--
ES 2259336	T3	20061001	ES 2001-1982006	20011026 <--
US 2004077501	A1	20040422	US 2003-630806	20030731 <--
US 2004132622	A1	20040708	US 2004-415294	20040225 <--
US 6936572	B2	20050830		
CA 2534020	A1	20050210	CA 2004-2534020	20040730 <--
WO 2005011380	A1	20050210	WO 2004-CA1430	20040730 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,				

SN, TD, TG

BR 2004012625 A 20060926 BR 2004-12625 20040730 <--  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 2000-2324677 A 20001026  
 WO 2001-CA1508 W 20011026  
 US 2003-630806 A 20030731  
 WO 2004-CA1430 W 20040730

ED Entered STN: 03 May 2002

AB There is provided an agrochem. formulation aid composition for preparing bioactive and sprayable agrochems., wherein various components for the composition were selected from mineral oil paraffinic distillate and/or aromatic hydrocarbon distillate; 2N-octanol; oleyl-cetyl alc.; polyoxyethylene (2) oleylether ; polyoxyethylene (8) nonylphenolethin and/or ethoxylated tallow amine blend; sodium lauryl sulfate; fatty alc. alkoxylate; terpenes, diammonium phosphate; tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetracetate; cab-o-sil; fatty acid Me ester; (C18) free fatty acid blend; N-butanol; and Me alc. Also provided are methods of preparing the formulation aid composition on site by mixing various components and methods of preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochem . systems using the formulation aid and non-formulated or formulated agrochems. Also provided are uses of the formulation aid in preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochem. systems for controlling pests.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L197 ANSWER 2 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 2  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:172458 USPATFULL Full-text  
 TITLE: Agrochemical formulation aid composition and uses thereof  
 INVENTOR(S): Stewart, James F., Ontario, CANADA  
Reinartz, Heinrich J., New Brunswick, CANADA  
Brown, William G., Ontario, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004132622	A1	20040708
	US 6936572	B2	20050830
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-415294	A1	20040225 (10) <--
	WO 2001-CA1508		20011026

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CA 2000-2324677	20001026 <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	BORDEN LADNER GERVAIS LLP, WORLD EXCHANGE PLAZA, 100 QUEEN STREET SUITE 1100, OTTAWA, ON, K1P 1J9	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1180	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There is provided an agrochemical formulation aid composition for preparing bioactive and sprayable agrochemicals, wherein various components for the composition were selected from mineral oil paraffinic distillate and/or aromatic hydrocarbon distillate; 2N-octanol; oleyl-cetyl alcohol polyoxyethylene (2) oleylether; polyoxyethylene (8) nonylphenolethin and/or ethoxylated tallow amine blend; lauryl sulphate; fatty alcohol alkoxylate; terpenes, diammonium phosphate; tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetracetate; cab-o-sil; fatty acid methyl ester; (C18) free fatty acid blend; N-butanol; and methyl alcohol. Also provided are methods of preparing the formulation aid composition on site by mixing various components and methods of preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochemical systems using the formulation

aid and non-formulated or formulated agrochemicals. Also provided are uses of the formulation aid in preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochemical systems for controlling pests.

L197 ANSWER 3 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:101632 USPATFULL Full-text  
 TITLE: Agrochemical formulation aid composition and uses thereof  
 INVENTOR(S): Stewart, James F., Kitchener, CANADA  
Brown, William G., Kingsville, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004077501	A1	20040422	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-630806	A1	20030731	(10) <--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CA 2000-2324677	20001026	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	CONN, DAVID LINDSAY, Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, Suite 1000, 60 Queen Street, Ottawa, K1P 5-Y7		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1198		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There is provided an agrochemical formulation aid composition for use with technical grade, manufacturing concentrates or pre-formulated Agricultural Chemicals/pesticides, pesticides, fertilizers and the like comprising about 1 to 99 parts by weight of monocarbamate dihydrogen sulphate and 50 to 10 parts by weight of a blend, said blend comprising: 1-99% by weight of a phosphate ester blend; 99-1% by weight of a tallow amine ethoxylate; 0-5% by weight of a fatty acid methyl ester; 0-0.5% by weight of a free fatty acid blend; 0-0.5% by weight of 2N-octanol; 0-1% by weight of oleyl-cetyl alcohol; 0-0.1% by weight of N-butanol; 0-1.5% by weight of polyethylene glycol; and balance, if any, of water. Also provided are methods of preparing the formulation aid composition on site by mixing various components and methods of preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochemical systems using the formulation aid and non-formulated or formulated agrochemicals. Also provided are uses of the formulation aid in preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochemical systems for controlling pests.

L197 ANSWER 4 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:65795 USPATFULL Full-text  
 TITLE: Hair shampoo-conditioner composition  
 INVENTOR(S): Hoshowski, Myra A., Addison, IL, United States  
Brown, William J., Flossmoor, IL, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Helene Curtis, Inc., Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5137715		19920811	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-623788		19901207	(7) <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			



PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.  
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Colucci, D.  
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Bicknell  
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26  
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)  
 LINE COUNT: 1676

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A hair shampoo-conditioner composition including an anionic cleansing surfactant, such as an alkyl sulfate or an alkyl ether sulfate, and a polymeric conditioning compound having the formula: ##STR1## wherein n is a number in the range of from two to about 1000; m is a number in the range of from one to about 18; p and r are numbers in the range of from one to about four, in a suitable carrier, and having a pH of from about 2.5 to less than 7, to cleanse the hair, to generate a copious and stable foam volume and to impart improved wet stage and improved dry stage conditioning properties to the hair in a single application of the composition is disclosed.

L197 ANSWER 5 OF 6 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007

THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE

1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-162755 [17] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-519162  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-052498 [17]  
 TITLE: Agrochemical composition for enhancing bioactivity of agrochemicals comprises preset amounts of monocarbamide dihydrogen sulfate and blend comprising phosphate ester blend, tallow amine ethoxylate and water  
 DERWENT CLASS: A25; A97; C03  
 INVENTOR: BROWN W G; STEWART J F  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ADJU-N) ADJUVANTS PLUS INC  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005011380	A1	20050210	(200517)*	EN	44[0]	
BR 2004012625	A	20060926	(200665)	PT		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005011380	A1	WO 2004-CA1430	20040730
BR 2004012625	A	BR 2004-12625	20040730
BR 2004012625	A	WO 2004-CA1430	20040730

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
BR 2004012625	A Based on	WO 2005011380 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-630806 20030731

ED 20050708

AB WO 2005011380 A1 UPAB: 20050708

NOVELTY - An agrochemical composition comprises monocarbamide dihydrogen sulfate (in weight parts) (1-99) and blend (50-1). The blend comprises

phosphate ester blend (in weight%) (1-99), tallow amine ethoxylate (99-1), fatty acid methyl ester (0-25), free fatty acid blend (0-5), linear alcohol blend (0-10), oleyl-cetyl alcohol (0-1), polyethylene glycol (0-10) and water (remaining quantity).

USE - For enhancing the bioactivity of agrochemicals.

ADVANTAGE - The agrochemical formulation aid composition effectively improves the sprayability and bioactivity of agrochemicals. The composition is non-toxic and odorless and can be applied at lower vapor pressure.

L197 ANSWER 6 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.  
(2007) on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:18375 AGRICOLA Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20449073  
TITLE: Plant culture and other studies with some guanidine compounds.  
AUTHOR(S): Brown, B.E.  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (4 Am34P)  
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Agronomy, Sept 1944. Vol. 36, No. 9. p. 760-767  
Publisher: Washington, D.C. : The Society, 1913-[1948]  
ISSN: 0095-9650  
NOTE: Includes references  
PUB. COUNTRY: New York (State); United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Greenhouse pot-culture studies to determine the nutrient value of di-guanidine phosphate, tri-guanidine phosphate, di-guanidine sulfate, and dicyanodiamide, which have been suggested as possibly possessing fertilizer value, have been made. Pot-culture experiments were conducted with millet (German), oats, and wheat. The guanidine salts were employed in the greenhouse studies in different quantities, namely, 40, 80, 120, and 160 pounds per acre in 2-8-8, 4-8-8, 6-8-8, and 8-8-8 nutrient mixtures. Compared with the control (no-nitrogen mixture, 0-8-8), the nitrogen of the guanidine compounds proved to be fairly effective at the 40- and 80-pound rates, but lowered the yields of all indicator crop plants when stepped up to 120 and 160 pounds of nitrogen per acre. These findings indicate that any attempt to use the guanidine salts as nitrogen sources would have to be made cautiously and limited to probably not more than 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre. In comparing the millet, oats, and wheat yields obtained with the guanidine salts with those from the urea and the ammonium sulfate-sodium nitrate-dried blood mixtures, the guanidine compounds generally were less effective throughout than the standard nitrogen sources. The guanidine salts gave greater increases in yields of millet on close-to-neutral soils than on distinctly acid soil. With respect to dicyanodiamide, nothing favorable can be ascribed to it as a source of nitrogen on the basis of findings in these tests. Throughout the plant tests in the greenhouse it made a poor showing, with indications of a toxic action toward the indicator plants as evidenced by a bleached-out or chlorotic appearance. It is also conceivable that bacterial action might have been inhibited so that the nitrogen of the dicyanodiamide was not rendered available in time to be of any nutrient use to the plants grown. The latter hypothesis is supported by both the ammonification and nitrification studies, which tend to show that the guanidine compounds and dicyanodiamide were not easily broken down. Of the different compounds the di-guanidine phosphate was the least resistant to change.

=> file stnguide

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:29:42 ON 28 FEB 2007  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.  
LAST RELOADED: Feb 23, 2007 (20070223/UP).

=&gt; d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:18:56 ON 28 FEB 2007)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:19:20 ON 28 FEB 2007  
ACT PRY806HCAAPP/A

L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 09:19:29 ON 28 FEB 2007  
ACT PRY806WPIAPP/A

L2 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:19:41 ON 28 FEB 2007  
ACT PRY806REGAPP/AL3 ( 1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS  
L4 SEL PLU=ON L3 1- RN : 19 TERMS  
L5 19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4

ACT PRY806REGMDS/A

L6 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN

ACT PRY806REGTAL/A

L7 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED AND CARBOXYLATED  
"/CN

ACT PRY806TALCN/A

L8 ( 1297)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS  
L9 419 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS

ACT PRY806CLMPHO/A

L10 ( 1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS  
L11 SEL PLU=ON L10 1- RN : 19 TERMS  
L12 ( 19)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11  
L13 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND P/ELS

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:20:40 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:21:52 ON 28 FEB 2007

L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU  
L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU  
L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU  
L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS))/CS,SO  
, PA  
L18 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (BROWN OR STEWART)/AU  
L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY<2004  
OR REVIEW/DT  
L20 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004  
L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARBAMAT?  
OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MONOURIC OR

L22 URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?  
 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGENSUL?  
 OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?  
 L23 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?  
 L24 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21 OR L23) (4A) L22  
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?  
 L26 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?AMINE? OR ?AMINAT? OR ?AMINO?  
 L27 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 (4A) L26  
 L28 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON TALLOWAMIN?  
 L29 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOWAMIN?  
 L30 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ETHOXY?  
 L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH? OR  
 TRIPHOSPH?  
 L32 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ESTERIF? OR MONOESTER? OR  
 DIESTER? OR TRIESTER?  
 L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?  
 L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?  
 L\*\*\* DEL QUE PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID? OR RODENTICID? OR ANIT  
 L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR  
 FUNGUS  
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID? OR  
 RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT? OR  
 ANTIRODENT?  
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH  
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR ENHANC?  
 OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?  
 L39 321151 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38  
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38  
 L41 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "AGROCHEMICAL FORMULATIONS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/  
 CT  
 L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "DISPERSING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "EMULSIFYING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PENETRATING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANTS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FERTILIZERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SPRAYS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FUNGICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HERBICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON RODENTICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 E "PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 L52 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "GROWTH REGULATORS, PLANT"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/C  
 T  
 E PHOSPHAT ESTER/CT  
 L53 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PHOSPHATE/CT  
 E PHOSPHATE/CT  
 E E24+ALL  
 L54 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT  
 E TALLOW/CT  
 E E47+ALL  
 D QUE L27  
 L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AMINES+PFT,OLD,NEW/CT  
 L56 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 (L) L25  
 L57 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON MONOCARBAMIDE/CT  
 E MONOCARBAMIDE/CT  
 L58 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A01N?/IPC

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:53:16 ON 28 FEB 2007

L59 4312 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L24  
 L60 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?



10/630,806

L61 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(2A)L22)  
L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)  
L63 3027 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(2A)L22)  
L64 3756 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)  
L65 3780 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L23 OR (L63 OR L64)  
L66 102 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) AGR/RL  
L67 726 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40  
OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR  
L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))  
L68 1031 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40  
OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR  
L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))  
L69 1041 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L66 OR L67 OR L68)  
D QUE L13  
D QUE L9  
L70 3662 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR L9 OR L27 OR L29 OR L56  
L71 85 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) AGR/RL  
L72 537 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) MOA/RL  
L73 130 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40)  
  
L74 1231 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 AND ((L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45  
OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52) OR L58)  
L75 83 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L58  
L76 1049 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 OR L75  
L77 1562 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L71 OR L72 OR L73 OR L74)  
L78 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L77  
L79 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L59 OR L65) AND L70  
L80 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L31(4A)L32  
L81 259 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L76 OR L77) AND (L13 OR L80)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:07:29 ON 28 FEB 2007

SET SMARTSELECT ON  
L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS  
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:07:30 ON 28 FEB 2007

L83 550 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
L84 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND L77  
L85 19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND (L80 OR L54 OR L13)  
L86 302 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L76 OR L77 OR L83) AND (L13 OR L54 OR  
L80)  
L87 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)  
L88 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 NOT L87  
SAVE TEMP L87 PRY806HCAINV/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:09:17 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:10:08 ON 28 FEB 2007  
D HIS20

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:10:25 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:13:03 ON 28 FEB 2007

L89 254 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND L19  
L90 200 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L89 AND ((L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45  
OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:13:58 ON 28 FEB 2007  
D QUE L41

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:15:14 ON 28 FEB 2007

L91 55 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND L41  
 L92 72 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND MOA/RL  
 L93 87 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L91 OR L92)  
 L94 87 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L93 AND ((L21 OR L22 OR L23) OR L25 OR L31  
 OR L32)  
 L95 87 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L93 OR L94  
 L96 86 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L95 NOT L87  
 D QUE  
 L97 550 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
 L98 572 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L97  
 L99 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 AND L41  
 L100 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 (L) AGR/RL  
 L101 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L99 OR L100  
 L102 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L101 AND L19  
 L103 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L102 AND (L25 OR L31 OR L54)  
 L104 104 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L96 OR L102 OR L103  
 L105 71 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L104 AND MOA/RL

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:21:18 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:22:41 ON 28 FEB 2007

L106 550 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
 L107 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L105 AND (L6 OR L106)  
 D SCAN TI HIT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:23:40 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:24:56 ON 28 FEB 2007

L108 1543 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 OR L83  
 L109 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND (L7 OR L9 OR L25)  
 L110 71 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L105 AND L19  
 SAVE TEMP L110 PRY806HCAB1/A  
 L111 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L109 AND L19  
 SAVE TEMP L111 PRY806HCAB2/A  
 D BIB 1-2

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:27:20 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:42:15 ON 28 FEB 2007

L112 50 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6  
 D QUE L61  
 L113 1324 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82/TI, IT, CC, CT, ST, STP, BI, AB  
 L114 131695 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62/TI, IT, CC, CT, ST, STP, BI, AB OR L113  
 L115 72 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR L9  
 L116 29859 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25/TI, IT, CC, CT, ST, STP, BI, AB  
 L117 8664 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L112 OR L113 OR L114) AND (L115 OR L116)  
  
 L118 7954 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L117 AND L20  
 L119 1321 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
 L120 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L118 AND (L112 OR L119)  
 L121 33 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L120 AND L31/TI, IT, CC, CT, ST, STP, BI, AB  
 L122 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L120 OR L121  
 L123 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L122 AND ((L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45  
 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52) OR L58)  
 L124 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L122 AND (L33/IT, CT OR L34/IT, CT OR  
 L35/IT, CT OR L36/IT, CT OR L40/IT, CT)  
 L125 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L112 OR L113) AND L118  
 L126 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L120 OR L121 OR L122 OR L123 OR L124 OR  
 L125)

10/630,806

L127 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND L58  
L128 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45  
OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52)  
L129 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L33/IT,CT OR L34/IT,CT OR  
L35/IT,CT OR L36/CT,IT OR L40/CT,IT)  
L130 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L127 OR L128 OR L129)  
L131 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L41 OR L46 OR (L48 OR L49 OR L50  
OR L51) OR L52)  
L132 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L127 OR L129 OR L131  
D SCAN  
L133 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L132 AND LOTTERY/TI  
D KWIX  
D IBIB  
L134 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L132 NOT L133  
SAVE TEMP L134 PRY806USP/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:56:08 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:57:58 ON 28 FEB 2007

L135 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L118 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)  
SAVE TEMP L135 PRY806USPINV/A  
L136 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L134 NOT L135  
SAVE TEMP L136 PRY806USPB/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:59:00 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:16:52 ON 28 FEB 2007

L137 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (P002 OR P111 OR P112 OR P140 OR P340 OR  
P341 OR P344)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6  
L138 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON P862/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6  
E MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SUL/CN  
L139 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN  
D IDE  
L140 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON R17987/DCN  
L141 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 189754/DCR,DCRE,KW  
L142 61 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
E TALLOW/CN  
L143 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L141 OR L142) AND L25  
L144 24 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L141 OR L142) AND L31  
L145 67 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L140 OR L141 OR L142)  
L146 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)  
SAVE TEMP L146 PRY806WPIINV/A

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:22:50 ON 28 FEB 2007

L147 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ADJUV? OR ?ADDITIV? OR ?MODIFIER? OR  
?FILLER?  
L148 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SYNERG?

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:23:36 ON 28 FEB 2007

L149 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L25  
L150 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L80  
L151 24 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L31  
L152 58 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L20  
L153 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND (L149 OR L150 OR L151)  
L154 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L138  
L155 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L137  
L156 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L58  
L157 27 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L153 OR L154 OR L155 OR L156)  
L158 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L157 NOT L146  
D TRI 20-26

10/630,806

L159 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L158 AND (L25 OR L27 OR (L30 OR L31 OR L32  
OR L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR L39 OR L40) OR  
L147 OR L148)  
L160 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L158 OR L159  
D TRI 17-19  
SAVE TEMP L160 PRY806WPIB/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:31:07 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'ESBIOBASE' ENTERED AT 13:22:08 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:22:34 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:23:05 ON 28 FEB 2007

L161 419 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L7 OR L9)  
L162 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L161 AND (AGRICOLA OR MEDLINE OR BIOSIS OR  
EMBASE OR DRUGU OR BIOTECHNO OR CABA)/LC

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:23:58 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, AGRICOLA, DRUGU, BIOTECHNO' ENTERED  
AT 13:24:35 ON 28 FEB 2007

D QUE L62

L163 296 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
L164 6001 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L163 OR L6  
L165 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L164 AND (L25 OR L162)  
L166 1266 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L164 AND L31  
L167 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L164 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)  
SAVE TEMP L167 PRY806MULSIN/A  
D SCAN  
L168 40 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L166 AND (L147 OR L148)  
L169 479 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L166 AND (COMPOS? OR COMPSN OR COMPONENT  
OR MIXT? OR MIX OR MIXED OR MIXES OR ADMIX? OR PREPARATION OR  
?FORMULAT?)  
L170 5627 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L164 AND L19  
L171 457 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L170 AND (L168 OR L169)  
L172 31 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L171 AND L168  
L173 31 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L172 NOT L167  
L174 28 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L173 AND (L32 OR (L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36  
OR L37 OR L38))  
L\*\*\* DEL 570063 S L173 OR L34  
L175 31 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L173 OR L174)  
SAVE TEMP L175 PRY806MULSB/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:37:29 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, AGRICOLA, CABA, CROPU,  
CROPB, VETU, VETB, DRUGU, DRUGB, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, FSTA, FROSTI,  
ESBIOBASE, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT  
13:39:11 ON 28 FEB 2007

D QUE L63

D QUE L62

L176 1188 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
L177 14024 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L176  
L178 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L177 AND L25  
D SCAN  
L179 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L178 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)  
SAVE TEMP L179 PRY806MULINV/A  
L180 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L178 AND L19  
L181 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L180 NOT L179

10/630,806

SAVE TEMP L181 PRY806MULB/A  
D SCAN

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 13:55:07 ON 28 FEB 2007

D QUE L62

L182 56 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
L183 684 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L182 OR L6  
L184 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L183 AND (L9 OR L25)  
L185 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L183 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:56:53 ON 28 FEB 2007

L186 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82  
L187 138 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L186  
L188 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L187 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)  
L189 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L187 AND L25  
L190 39 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L187 AND L31  
D QUE L169  
L191 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L190 AND (L147 OR L148 OR COMPOS? OR  
COMPSN OR COMPONENT OR MIXT? OR MIX OR MIXED OR MIXES OR  
ADMIX? OR PREPARATION OR ?FORMULAT?)  
L192 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L191 AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37  
OR L38 OR L39 OR L40))  
L193 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L191 OR L192  
L194 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L193 AND L19  
L195 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L192 AND L191  
SAVE TEMP L195 PRY806JAPB/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:03:16 ON 28 FEB 2007

D QUE STAT L111  
D QUE STAT L136  
D QUE L160  
D QUE STAT L175  
D QUE STAT L181  
D QUE L195  
D QUE L184

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA,  
DRUGU, BIOTECHNO, CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:10:48 ON 28 FEB 2007

L196 86 DUP REM L111 L136 L160 L175 L181 L195 L184 (13 DUPLICATES REMOV  
ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE HCAPLUS  
ANSWERS '4-14' FROM FILE USPATFULL  
ANSWERS '15-42' FROM FILE WPIX  
ANSWERS '43-45' FROM FILE MEDLINE  
ANSWERS '46-51' FROM FILE BIOSIS  
ANSWER '52' FROM FILE EMBASE  
ANSWERS '53-67' FROM FILE CABA  
ANSWER '68' FROM FILE DRUGU  
ANSWER '69' FROM FILE CROPU  
ANSWERS '70-86' FROM FILE JAPIO

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:11:06 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU,  
CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:12:30 ON 28 FEB 2007  
D IBIB ED AB HITIND HITSTR

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:12:32 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU,  
CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:12:58 ON 28 FEB 2007



D IBIB ED AB HITIND HITSTR 2-3

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:13:04 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:15:19 ON 28 FEB 2007

D IBIB AB HITSTR 4-14

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:15:23 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:16:12 ON 28 FEB 2007

D IALL ABEQ TECH ABEX 15-42

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:16:54 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:22:11 ON 28 FEB 2007

D IBIB ED AB IND 43-86

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:22:20 ON 28 FEB 2007

D QUE L87  
 D QUE L135  
 D QUE L146  
 D QUE L167  
 D QUE L179  
 D QUE L188  
 D QUE L185

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIX, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

L197           6 DUP REM L87 L135 L146 L167 L179 L188 L185 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED  
                   ANSWER '1' FROM FILE HCAPLUS  
                   ANSWERS '2-4' FROM FILE USPATFULL  
                   ANSWER '5' FROM FILE WPIX  
                   ANSWER '6' FROM FILE AGRICOLA

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:28:44 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 14:28:50 ON 28 FEB 2007

D IBIB ED AB 1-6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:28:53 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:29:42 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE HOME

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Feb 2007 VOL 146 ISS 10  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIX

FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 FEB 2007 <20070226/UP>  
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200713 <200713/DW>  
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> YOU ARE IN THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX <<<

>>> IPC Reform reclassification data for the backfile is being loaded into the database during January 2007.  
There will not be any update date (UP) written for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC. <<<

FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:  
[http://www.stn-international.de/training\\_center/patents/stn\\_guide.pdf](http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf)

FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE  
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE  
[http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc\\_reform.html](http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html) and  
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpf.pdf>

>>> FOR DETAILS ON THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX PLEASE SEE  
[http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi\\_r.html](http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html) <<<

>>> New and revised Manual Codes went live in Derwent World Patents Index  
To view the lists of new, revised and retired codes for both CPI and EPI, please go to:  
<http://scientific.thomson.com/dwpi-manualcoderevision> <<<

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 27 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923673-01-2  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 27 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923673-01-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information

on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

FILE STNGUIDE  
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.  
LAST RELOADED: Feb 23, 2007 (20070223/UP).

FILE ZCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Feb 2007 VOL 146 ISS 10  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE USPATFULL  
FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/PD)  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/ED)  
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7185369  
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2007044192  
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 26 Feb 2007 (20070226/UPCA)  
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/PD)  
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2006  
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2006

FILE USPAT2

FILE COVERS 2001 TO PUBLICATION DATE: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/PD)  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/ED)  
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US2007025150  
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2007044186  
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/UPCA)  
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/PD)  
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2006  
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2006

FILE ESBIODBASE  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 FEB 2007 <20070228/UP>  
FILE COVERS 1994 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN  
/CC, /ORGN, AND /ST <<<

FILE MEDLINE  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

All regular MEDLINE updates from November 15 to December 16 have been added to MEDLINE, along with 2007 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH(R)) and 2007 tree numbers.

The annual reload will be available in early 2007.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS  
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.  
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT  
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 22 February 2007 (20070222/ED)

FILE EMBASE  
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 28 Feb 2007 (20070228/ED)

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE CABA  
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 5 Feb 2007 (20070205/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The CABA file was reloaded 7 December 2003. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE AGRICOLA

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 5 Feb 2007 (20070205/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE DRUGU  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 FEB 2007 <20070223/UP>  
>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<  
>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

FILE BIOTECHNO  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 JAN 2004 <20040107/UP>  
FILE COVERS 1980 TO 2003.

>>> BIOTECHNO IS NO LONGER BEING UPDATED AS OF 2004 <<<

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN  
/CT AND BASIC INDEX <<<

FILE CROPU  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 JAN 2004 <20040105/UP>  
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 2003

<<< CROPU IS A STATIC FILE WITH NO UPDATES >>>

FILE CROPB  
FILE LAST LOADED: 11 NOV 94 <941111/UP>

FILE VETU  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2002 <20020102/UP>  
FILE COVERS 1983-2001

FILE VETB  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 SEP 94 <940925/UP>  
FILE COVERS 1968-1982

FILE DRUGB  
>>> FILE COVERS 1964 TO 1982 - CLOSED FILE <<<

FILE BIOTECHDS  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 FEB 2007 <20070227/UP>  
FILE COVERS 1982 TO DATE

>>> USE OF THIS FILE IS LIMITED TO BIOTECH SUBSCRIBERS <<<

FILE FSTA  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 FEB 2007 <20070227/UP>  
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN THE BASIC  
INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE FROSTI  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 FEB 2007 <20070226/UP>  
FILE COVERS 1972 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE  
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE PASCAL  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 FEB 2007 <20070226/UP>  
FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE  
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE JICST-EPLUS  
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 26 FEB 2007 (20070226/ED)

The database producer has informed us that as of March 31, 2007, they  
will no longer provide updates for the JICST-EPLUS file. Therefore,  
effective March 31, 2007, JICST-EPLUS will be removed from STN.

FILE SCISEARCH



10/630,806

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 22 Feb 2007 (20070222/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE CONFSCI

FILE COVERS 1973 TO 3 Jan 2007 (20070103/ED)

CSA has resumed updates, see NEWS FILE

FILE DISSABS

FILE COVERS 1861 TO 26 FEB 2007 (20070226/ED)

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FILE TOXCENTER

FILE COVERS 1907 TO 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The MEDLINE file segment has been updated with 2007 MeSH terms and See HELP RLOAD for details.

TOXCENTER thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2007 vocabulary.

FILE JAPIO

FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 FEB 2007 <20070205/UP>

FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO OCTOBER 26, 2006

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<